The New-York Times.

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HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 5 NASSAU-STREET, NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1869.

To our Customers and Correspondents:

The surprising development of our national resources, and the rapidity with which the Government is now enabled to reduce the national debt by weekly purchases, render it apparent that the time is approaching when the Five-twenty bonds may be funded at not over four or four and a half per cent. interest.

Meanwhile their high price, as compared with other classes of securities paying an equal rate of interest, is leading to general inquiry for more profitable forms of investment in which money may be safely invested.

During the war the necessities and peril of the Government, and the consequent cheapness of its securities, rendered them so attractive that, from this cause, combined with the patriotic faith of the people in their safety, they absorbed almost the entire floating capital of the country, and diverted attention from other classes of securities which had before been deemed sufficiently conservative and sound to meet the wants of the most cautious investors.

The Government is no longer a borrower. It no longer needs the country's capital, but desires gratefully and honorably to repay it.

The rapid accumulation of capital for investment, and the reduction of the national debt and improvement of the national credit—rendering it certain that hereafter but a comparatively low rate of interest can be derived from investment in Government bonds—is compelling the search for other safe and well-guarded channels into which capital not employed in business may wisely flow.

The enterprises of Peace, no less needful in their time and place, for the common welfare, than were the waste and cost of War, now call for the capital which the Government no longer needs, and offer for its use a remuneration which the Government need no longer pay, and in some cases a security as stable and enduring as the faith of the nation itself.

The desire to capitalize the premium which may now be realized upon Five-twenty bonds, and which a material decline in Gold toward par, and the ability of the Government to fund them at a lower rate of interest, may at any time extinguish, is felt by many holders who desire some satisfactory assurance as to which of the many lower-priced securities in the market would afford the necessary safety to justify an exchange.

The applications for information and advice which are addressed to us daily, show how universal is the desire for this assurance, as to what forms of investment more profitable than Government securities at present market rates, are entitled to the confidence of investors.

The pressure of this want has led us to feel the importance of directing our own attention as bankers, our large experience, and our facilities for obtaining reliable information, to the work of supplying it in some measure, and to offer the results of our inquiries to those who may be disposed to confide in our good faith and judgment.

We are unwilling to offer to our friends and the public anything which according to our best judgment is not as secure as the national obligations themselves, with which we have hitherto principally identified ourselves.

Since closing the GREAT CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD LOAN, which meets all these requirements, we have carefully examined many others, but have found no other which would fully do so until the following was placed in our hands:

FIRST MORTGAGE

SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

OF THE

WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY

OF CALIFORNIA.

The Western Pacific Railroad, connecting Sacramento with San Francisco, furnishes the final link in the extraordinary fact of an unbroken line of rail from the shore of the Atlantic to that of the Pacific.

It is [illegible] miles in length, including a short branch, and it will be the

METROPOLITAN LINE

OF THE PACIFIC COAST,

connecting its chief cities, and traversing the garden of the rich and growing State of California, receiving, in addition to an immense and lucrative local traffic, the through business over the Union and Central Pacific Railroads between the Eastern States and [illegible].

It is completed, fully equipped, and in successful operation, and its earnings in October, the first full month, amounted to $[illegible] in coin. The net earnings will, by a moderate estimate, amount to $[illegible] per annum, in coin, while the interest on its bonds will be but $168,000.

The value of the property and franchises is not less than

TEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS,

and the amount of the mortgage is

$2,800,000.

The bonds are of $1,000 each, have thirty years to run, and will be sold at

NINETY, AND ACCRUED INTEREST,

in currency. They are made payable, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST, IN GOLD COIN, in the City of New-York. Coupons due January and July 1.

The near approach of the time when the United States can probably fund the greater portion of its six per cent. debt, is naturally causing inquiry for other forms of investment, which will afford satisfactory security with the same rate of interest. THE WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS must have an immense advantage over all other securities based upon merely local or uncompleted railroads, and may be held with as much confidence as Government bonds, or as first-class mortgages on New-York City property.

The loan is small in amount. Its claims to confidence are apparent. It will be rapidly taken. Bonds will be delivered as the orders are received.

Government bonds received at their full market value in exchange.

FISK & HATCH, Bankers.

WASHINGTON.

Government Work for the Poor of the South.

GENERAL HOWARD'S ANNUAL REPORT.

Review of the Work of the Freedmen's Bureau.

Improved Condition of the Colored People.

The Forthcoming Message of President Grant.

Health of Senator Grimes—The Will of Amos Kendall—The Methodist Memorial Church—Condition of Southern Banks—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The Freedmen's Bureau, so far as its organization as a physical and material help to the colored race and white refugees was concerned, expired by limitation of law on the 31st of December, 1868; but the educational work and the bounty claims business for colored soldiers was continued by the same law which terminated its material functions. No appropriations have been made for it since the Winter of 1867, and its philanthropic work of educating the children of the freedmen is now carried on by the balances husbanded from former appropriations and realized from the rental of Bureau buildings and the sale of abandoned property. In all other matters the Bureau is a thing of the past; but it still lives in this shape to do its part in removing the reproach of ignorance among the children of the South, and in protecting the colored soldier in the receipt of the bounty which Congress has said is justly his due. General HOWARD, who still remains Commissioner, has just issued his annual report, which is largely retrospective in its treatment of the operations of the Bureau. The Commissioner thus remarks upon the closing up of the Bureau under the law:

"Since my last annual report material changes have been made in the operation of the Bureau, in accordance with the acts of Congress relating thereto. The act of July 25, 1868, required the Commissioner to cause the Bureaus to be withdrawn from the several States within which said Bureau has acted, and its operations, excepting the educational and county divisions, to be discontinued on the first day of January, 1869. Orders were issued and measures adopted for effecting this change with the least possible violence. Notice was given to officers, agents and clerks that their services would not be needed after Dec. 31, 1868. The freedmen were early informed that they must look to their civil Magistrates for protection of their rights and redress of their wrongs; that the supplies of food and clothing for the destitute, medicines and care for the sick, and transportation of laborers to new homes, and all oversight and assistance in making new contracts, must very soon cease. Disbursing officers were instructed to settle outstanding accounts and to sell the public property no longer needed and the abandoned lands still reported, but of very little value, were ordered to be restored to the owners thereof, or dropped from the returns. These orders were promptly executed, and the law strictly enforced, with one exception. It was found that the freedmen's hospitals at New-Orleans, La., Vicksburg, Miss., Louisville, Ky., Richmond, Va., and Washington, D. C., could not be closed at once without exposing many utterly helpless patients to great distress. The local authorities refused to assume the charge of these hospitals, and after consulting the Secretary of War and receiving his approval, it was determined to continue them until an appeal could be made to Congress for further action. Three of these have since been closed, and only those in Richmond, Va., and in this city remain, whose continuance was authorized by an act of Congress approved April 7, 1869. The reduction of force and work within the last year will be seen from the following comparison: One year ago there were on duty in this bureau 141 commissioned officers, 412 civilian agents, and 348 clerks; at present there are 15 commissioned officers, 71 civilian agents, and 72 clerks. A year ago clothing and rations were distributed to the destitute costing $93,705 per month; at present no such supplies are issued, except to the sick in hospitals. At the date of the last annual report there were in operation twenty-one hospitals, and forty-eight dispensaries, with 5,399 patients and eighty-three surgeons; now there are two hospitals, no dispensaries, with 541 patients and five surgeons. During the last year transportation was furnished to 6,481 persons, and 4,815 packages of stores, at a cost of $24,840 per month; now no transportation orders are issued, and the only expenditure for this service for mileage or actual expenses of officers traveling under orders, and all disbursements are now made from this office. Accurate records are kept of all financial transactions, and a minute history of every claimant's account which is settled through this Bureau. So long as the educational and bounty divisions shall be continued it will not be practicable nor safe to make any further reduction of the force now employed in this office and the several States."

General HOWARD then goes on to make an extended review of the work of the Bureau from the date of its organization, in March, 1865, down to the present time. He depicts with much force the sad condition of affairs among the race the Bureau was established to befriend. He says:

"The first reports received from these officers present a sad picture of want and misery. Though large sums of money had been contributed by generous Northern people; though many noble-hearted men and women, with the spirit of true Christian missionaries, had engaged zealously in the work of relief and instruction; though the heads of Departments in Washington and military commanders in the field had done all in their power, yet the great mass of the colored people just freed from slavery had not been reached. In every State many thousands were found without employment, without home, without means of subsistence, crowding into towns and about military posts, where they hoped to find protection and supplies. The sudden collapse of the rebellion making emancipation an actual, universal fact, was like an earthquake. It shook and shattered the whole social system. It broke up the old industries, and threatened a reign of anarchy. Even the well-disposed and humane land-owners were at a loss what to do, or how to begin the work of reorganizing society and of rebuilding their ruined fortunes. Very few had any knowledge of free labor or any hope that their former slaves would serve the faithfully for wages. On the other hand, the freed people were in a state of great excitement and uncertainty. They could hardly believe that the liberty proclaimed was real and permanent. Many were afraid to remain on the same soil that they had tilled as slaves, lest, by some trick, they might find themselves again in bondage. Others supposed that the Government would either take the entire supervision of their labor and support or divide among them the loads of conquered rebels and furnish them with all that might be necessary to begin life as independent farmers. In such an unsettled state of affairs it was no ordinary task to inspire hostile races with mutual confidence, to supply the immediate wants of the sick and starving, to restore social order, and to set in motion all the wheels of industry.

The Commissioner then recounts the operations of the Bureau, and the various modes whereby relief was extended. This relief was by no means confined to the colored people. The suffering among the whites was so great that General HOWARD, who had no authority to grant relief to other than freedmen and refugees, determined to present the matter to Congress. He says:

"And when early in 1867 very urgent appeals for help came up from many [illegible] who were reduced to the verge of starvation, the subject was laid before Congress, and by joint resolution approved March [illegible], 1867, the Secretary of War was directed to issue through this Bureau supplies of food sufficient to prevent starvation and extreme want to any and all classes of destitute or helpless persons in those Southern and Southwestern States where failure of the crops and other causes have occasioned widespread destitution. In accordance with this resolution $500,000 were set apart as a special relief fund, and food was given to 58,343 persons daily, for a period of four months, no distinction being made between whites and blacks, loyal and disloyal. Adding these to the number of refugees and freedmen before given, the average number of persons daily assisted in the year ending Sept. 1, 1867, was 31,105. During the next year, ending Sept. 1, 1868, the average number assisted was 16,804; and during the last year, ending Sept. 1, 1869, the average number has been 1,983; many of the latter were children, receiving half rations only. During the same period clothing has been purchased and distributed, at a cost of $252,547 35; in addition to this a large amount of army clothing, condemned as unfit for issue to troops, was transferred to this Bureau by the Quartermaster's Department and given to the poor and needy. This exhibit of rations and clothing furnished shows that the Bureau has not been a pauperizing agency. It has not encouraged idleness and vagrancy. It has not existed for the benefit of able-bodied beggars. The wonder is not that so many but that so few have needed help; that of the four millions of people thrown suddenly upon their own resources, only one in about two hundred has been an object of public charity, and nearly all who have received aid have been persons who, by reason of age, infirmity or disease, would be objects of charity in any state and at any time."

General HOWARD then recounts the efforts made by the Bureau to secure employment for the freedmen, and to encourage them to labor faithfully by compelling an observation of contracts on both sides. He produces much testimony of his subordinate officers to show how successful was the result of these efforts, and adds:

"A vast amount of such testimony to the industry and progress of the freed people could be gathered from the records of this office, and it is confirmed by the fact that the great mass of freedmen are now self-supporting, and that many have commenced planting and other business on their own account. In spite of all disorders that have prevailed and the misfortunes that have fallen upon many parts of the South, a good degree of prosperity and success has already been attained. To the oft-repeated slander that the negroes will not work and are incapable of taking care of themselves, it is a sufficient answer that their voluntary labor has produced nearly all the food that has supported the whole people, besides a large amount of rice, sugar and tobacco for export, and two millions of bales of cotton each year, on which was paid into the United States Treasury during the years 1866 and 1867 a tax of more than forty millions of dollars. It is not claimed that this result is wholly due to the care and oversight of this Bureau, but it is safe to say, as it has been said repeatedly by intelligent Southern men, that without the Bureau or some similar agency, the national interests of the country would have greatly suffered, and the Government would have lost a far greater amount than has been expended in its maintenance."

On the subject of education, General HOWARD remarks that it was, after all—

"The most urgent need of the freedmen, and from the first he devoted more personal attention to that than to any other branch of the work. Thus even before he had any funds specifically appropriated for this purpose, he organized the work of education by using the funds derived from rents of 'abandoned property,' by fitting up for schoolhouses such Government buildings as were no longer needed for military purposes, by giving transportation to teachers, books and school furniture, and by granting subsistence. In this way he was able to give material aid to all engaged in the educational work. With the aim to harmonize the numerous independent agencies in the field and assist all impartially, I appointed a Superintendent of Schools for each State, who should collect information, encourage the organization of new schools, find homes for teachers and supervise the whole work. The law of July 16, 1866, sanctioned all that had been previously done and enlarged my powers. It authorized the lease of buildings for the purpose of education, and the sale of Confederate States property to create an educational fund. Appropriations were also made for the rental, construction and repair of school-buildings. This enabled me to give a more permanent character to the schools, and to encourage the establishment of institutions of a higher grade. In each State, at least, one Normal school has been organized for the training of teachers, and several chartered colleges for the freed people are already in successful operation. In addition to these, an institution of still higher grade, a University, has been founded in this district, incorporated by Congress, and designed to furnish facilities for classical, scientific and professional culture. In all the schools of every grade the number of pupils has steadily increased, and the standard of scholarship has rapidly advanced. At the end of the first year, July 1, 1866, the official report gave 975 schools, 1,405 teachers, 90,778 pupils. In 1869, the official reports give 2,118 schools, 2,455 teachers, and 1,145,522 pupils. These figures do not include many evening and private schools which have not been reported. It is believed that not less than 250,000 colored adults and children have received some instruction during the past year. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon our noble band of Christian teachers who have carried on successfully the work of education. Many of them have come from the very best circles of refined and cultivated society, and have been exposed to privations, hardships and perils which would have discouraged any who were not moved by the spirit of the Divine teacher. To them belongs the credit, in a great measure, for all that has been accomplished, but much as has been done General HOWARD remarks that the need of more is still greater. The necessity, he says, "has already led to the organization of a system of free schools in some of the reconstructed States. Until this is done in every State, and such public schools are in practical operation, the safety of the country, and especially of the South, will demand the continuance, by some agency, of the educational work now carried on by this bureau. Not only this, but means should be provided for greatly extending these operations to meet the wants of the whole people. The foregoing report shows that not more than one-tenth of the children of freedmen are attending school. Their parents are not yet able to defray the expenses of education. They are already doing something, probably more in proportion to their means than any other class. During the last year it is estimated that they have raised and expended for the construction of school houses and the support of teachers not less than $200,000. They have shown a willingness to help, and as they prosper and acquire property they will assume a larger share of the burden either by voluntary contributions or by the payment of taxes for the support of schools.

The remainder of the report is devoted chiefly to a review of the work of the Bureau in the payment of colored bounty claims, which work was imposed upon it by the act of Congress of March 29, 1867. Previous to that time the claims of colored soldiers were paid upon their order to the attorneys and claim agents who had prepared and forwarded the applications. Great complaint was made that the soldiers were defrauded of their money by numerous crafty devices. Dishonest villainy imposed upon confiding ignorance, and the colored soldiers became the victims. They appealed to the bureau for protection against such wrongs.

The laws of July 26, 1866, and of March 29, 1867, provided for the protection of claimants as far as law can do it. The duties imposed by these laws upon my officers and agents have been very difficult. To discover, identify and pay claimants scattered throughout every State and Territory has been a great and perplexing task. But, by the assignment of a few agents in each Southern State to this special duty, so that they may become familiar with the business in all its details, it is done with accuracy and fidelity. Since April 17, 1867, when the first Treasury certificate was received, the total amount paid, including lawful fees and expenses, has been $5,881,417 89. The balance in the United States Treasury now due to claimants who have not yet been discovered and identified is $1,220,666 52. A complete and minute record of every case is kept, so that its entire history may be easily traced. The claims already filed and settled through this Bureau number 4,804, and 3,311 filed by it are now pending settlement; 18,000 of such claims of colored soldiers are now on file in the Auditor's office awaiting settlement, and 6,000 certificates in settlement of claims are now temporarily suspended in the same office. The number of claims of colored sailors and their heirs on file in the Fourth Auditor's office is not definitely known, but it is probably proportionately large. And in addition to these now pending it is believed that there are at least twenty-five thousand claims outstanding for which no applications have as yet been made. Much, therefore, must yet be done to complete the business of paying bounties, and it is believed that the system now in operation will accomplish it as honestly and economically as any that can be desired. It is not possible by any machinery to furnish absolute security to both claimants and the Government against fraud. The inventions of cupidity are almost infinite, and when no other scheme is successful, the last resort of baffled dishonesty is to turn upon the Bureau agent, with false charges in the public prints, for the purpose of getting him disgraced and removed."

In summing up the expenditures of the Bureau since its organization, General HOWARD remarks:

"When the Bureau was established, it was believed that the abandoned lands and other captured Confederate States property which came under charge of the Bureau, by the terms of the law creating it, would furnish a sufficient revenue for its support. Therefore no appropriations were made by Congress to defray its expenses until July, 1866, after the greater portion of the abandoned property had been restored to its former owners. The money accrued before and since the organization of this Bureau from rent of lands, sale of crops, school taxes and tuition, and sale of Confederate States property, and from all miscellaneous sources, was collected together and called the refugees' and freedmen's fund and the school fund, and has amounted to $1,865,645 40. The total expenditures of the Bureau from Jan. 1, 1865, to Aug. 31, 1869, have been $11,249,028 10. In addition to this cash expenditure the subsistence and medical supplies and Quartermaster stores issued to refugees and freedmen prior to July 1, 1866, were furnished by the Commissary, Medical and Quartermaster's Departments, and accounted for in the current expenses of those Departments. They were not charged to, nor paid for, by this Bureau. They amounted to $2,330,778 72 in original cost, but a large portion of these stores being damaged and condemned as unfit for issue to troops, their real value to the Government was probably less than $1,000,000. Adding their original cost to the amount expended from appropriations, and other sources, the total expenses of the bureau from its organization to Aug. 31, 1869, have been $13,579,816 82, and deducting $50,000 transferred to the Agricultural Department, and $500,000 set apart as a special relief fund for all classes of destitute people in the Southern States, in accordance with the joint resolution of Congress, approved March 30, 1867, the real cost of the bureau has been $13,029,816 82. The balance remaining on hand will be entirely devoted to the support of the bounty and educational division, and the one hospital remaining in this District."

In conclusion, General HOWARD says that the payment of bounties must be continued through the Bureau or some other agency until all shall have had a reasonable time to present their claims. Of the continuation of the educational work he says:

"The educational work should not only be continued, but greatly extended. If the State Governments are not prepared nor willing to provide for the education of all classes, as I hope they soon will do, I recommend that the General Government take the matter in hand. The safety of the Republic is the supreme law. There can be no safety nor permanent peace when ignorance reigns. The law of self-preservation will justify the national Legislature in establishing, through the Bureau of Education, or some other agency a general system of free schools, and furnishing to all children of a suitable age such instruction in the rudiments of learning as may be necessary to fit them to discharge intelligently the duties of free American citizens."

THE COMING MESSAGE.

The President, in conversation to-day with a gentleman who called upon him, spoke of his message, and said its general scope had been marked out, but he had as yet done nothing in the way of details; that it would be very brief, not more than two or three columns of an ordinary newspaper; that he should confine himself to statements of facts and such recommendations as were deemed necessary, without enlarging upon arguments; and finally that it would be held open to the last moment for such finish as might be necessary, and that it would go to Congress in writing. This is therefore the only abstract of the document that will be furnished in advance of its delivery.

NEW MINISTER TO ECUADOR.

Hon. E. RUMSEY WING, of Kentucky, was to-day appointed Minister to Ecuador *vice* Judge EMBREY declined. Mr. WING was the Republican candidate for Secretary of State in the last election contest in Kentucky.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

The Treasury books at 3 o'clock this P. M. showed the following exhibit: coin in the treasury, $74,555,805 14; currency, $13,658,630 36. Amount outstanding: gold certificates, $33,740,560. The bonds purchased since the 1st of November, amounted to $5,000,000, subject to action of Congress, and $1,000,000 for the Sinking Fund. The average premium on the five millions of gold sold since the 1st inst., was 27 per cent.

SENATOR GRIMES.

Senator GRIMES writes to a friend here that his health has not improved during his European trip. His second paralytic shock was not so severe as the first, but he was very much enfeebled by it. He was preparing at last accounts for a long trip on the Mediterranean.

THE MEMORIAL METHODIST CHURCH.

The Metropolitan Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church is still in an unfinished condition. The edifice, even in its incomplete state, is an ornament to the city. The indebtedness of the building is about $60,000, and a still further sum will be required to place a spire on it and furnish it with a chime of bells. With a view of paying the debt and completing the structure a committee of the representative ladies of the Church, with Mrs. President GRANT at their head, has been organized. These ladies are sanguine of paying the debt before the close of the year, and appeal to the leading Methodists of the country for assistance.

GOVERNMENT MONEY.

By a provision of the law the sealing of all the Government money is done at the Treasury Department after it is received from the Bank Note Company. An idea may be obtained of the necessity of the system of checks introduced by the Secretary in the Printing Bureau of the Department by the statement that $13,000,000, or about 3,000,000 sheets of fractional currency of the new issue, have been sealed in the Printing Bureau without the loss of a single sheet.

AMOS KENDALL'S WILL.

The will of the late AMOS KENDALL was admitted to probate to-day. It is dated May, 1868. After bequeathing to a grandson $10,000, and his lands in Arkansas, he makes bequests to several of the children, and directs that his personal property be divided between his four daughters, and gives the executors full power to dispose of his real estate, which is worth $300,000, to be divided among his heirs.

Anniversary of the Historical Society.

The New-York Historical Society celebrated their sixty-fifth anniversary last evening at their hall in Second-avenue. The venerable Dr. DEWITT presided over the large and cultivated audience that was in attendance despite the unfavorable night. Rev. Dr. MORGAN being introduced as the orator of the occasion, delivered a finished and philosophic address on "Conservatism in its Relation to Progress." An abstract of the production could hardly do justice to the speaker's analysis of the subject, the broad views he expressed and the many fine similes he used for illustration. His aim was to present the claims of a sound and rational conservatism as the guide of human action. The definition of the term, Conservatism, he said was the "preservation of truth." Its office was to gather truth from every quarter and mould it in its right shape, that it may become available to mankind in the present. The speaker compared the principle to a serene Judge who searched the cause before him with a severe scrutiny to find the truth and nothing more.

Dr. MORGAN, at the close of his address, was warmly applauded, and the society voted him their thanks and requested a copy of his address for preservation.

Rev. Dr. ADAMS followed with a few humorous remarks, and the meeting adjourned.

AN OWNER OF TWO DOLLARS WANTED.

The person who wrote to the City Editor of the NEW-YORK TIMES, under a crest and the initial "M," signing "A Member," inclosing $2, and begging to have last evening's address before the Historical Society reported, will please call upon our cashier, who will promptly refund the bribe.—ED. TIMES.

Masquerade at the Central Park Garden.

The Persian Coterie gave a masquerade ball at the Central Park Garden last evening. The evening's entertainment began with a grand march at 11 o'clock, in which some hundred couples took part. Turk and African, shepherdess and brigand, African and Yankee, Spanish cavalier and Scotch lassie, joined hands in perfect friendship, and mirth and pleasure, fun and frolic were rulers of the evening's festivities. The dancing was carried far into the small hours of the morning, and the whole thing in spite of the rainy evening, went off to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. O'BRIEN's band furnished the music for the occasion.

A Storm.

A heavy storm last night interrupted telegraphic communication with the West, delaying the receipt of dispatches in this City.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

The Programme of the Opening Ceremonies and Festivities—The Khedive to do the Hospitable in the Absence of the Sultan.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—As the Sultan has finally decided not to be present at the opening of M. DE LESSEPS' great work, the Viceroy will be able to exercise his hospitality in his own way, and will receive the credit of the undertaking. France will be represented by the Empress, who, in her steam yacht *L'Aigle*, will lead the way at the grand opening procession. Austria will be represented by her Emperor; Prussia by the Prince of PRUSSIA; Italy by Prince AMEDEUS, and a host of smaller nations and tribes will have representatives to swell the pageant. The first great gathering will take place at Port Said to-day. On the 17th there will be a grand ball at Ismalia. On the 18th there will be a great gathering of tribes at Ismalia, and a grand entertainment will be given, one feature of which will be the evolutions on horseback by Arabs. On the 19th the grand procession will start for Suez, when the canal will be formally opened. On the 20th the leading feature of the day's proceedings will be the erection of a monument to WAYHEIN, who first propounded the idea of establishing the route to India *via* the Isthmus of Suez. This graceful acknowledgement of the services of an Englishman will show that no ill-will is borne to England, although she has not rendered any assistance to M. DE LESSEPS.

The Opening Festivities—Reception of the Distinguished Guests—Dedication of a Church and a Mosque.

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Nov. 16.—The festivities preliminary to the inauguration of the Suez Canal commenced at Port Said yesterday. The Emperor of Austria landed at noon, and was received by the Khedive with great ceremony and a magnificent military and civic display. The houses were decorated, arches were raised over the principal streets, hundreds of flags were flying, and salutes were exchanged between the fleet and the shore. At night the town and harbor were ablaze with fireworks and illuminations. The streets were as bright as day, all the housetops being covered with lighted torches. The rigging of the men-of-war and the shipping in the harbor were hung with lanterns of every color, and showers of rockets were rising and falling. The Khedive gave a grand ball on board of his yacht, which was a superb affair. It was attended by the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH and all the distinguished guests now assembled at Port Said. The water was alive with boats hastening to the viceregal yacht. The ball lasted until an early hour in the morning.

To-day the Empress EUGENIE arrived, and was received by the Viceroy and the Austrian Emperor, and landed amid the thundering of the cannon and the acclamations of the multitudes which lined the shore. Among the events to-day was the dedication of a Christian church and of a Mohammedan mosque. Priests and ministers of all creeds were invited to be present on both occasions. The British men-of-war *Royal Oak* and *Prince Consort* went ashore on Sunday in the harbor. They got afloat with much difficulty on Monday evening. A flotilla of about fifty vessels, none of them drawing more than fifteen feet of water, will sail through the canal, bearing the Viceroy of Egypt, the Empress of the French and the Emperor of Austria, with all the invited guests. The weather is most favorable.

FRANCE AND PRUSSIA.

Reception of the Prussian Minister by the Emperor—The Emperor to be Present at the Elections.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—The Emperor gave audience to Baron WERTHER, the newly-appointed Ambassador from Prussia, at Compiègne yesterday. Much good feeling was manifested. M. WERTHER, in presenting his credentials, assured the Emperor that the Prussian Government desired to preserve the present amicable relations with France. NAPOLEON replied warmly and at considerable length, concluding by saying that he much wished the development of a good understanding between Prussia and the German Confederation on the one side, and France on the other.

It is reported that the Emperor will leave Compiègne for Paris before the elections commence, and will remain in the city until they have terminated. The Radical Party condemn the manifesto of the Opposition Deputies for its want of courage.

THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL.

Another Letter from the Bishop of Orleans—The Infallibility of the Pope—The Status of Protestants.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—Bishop DUPANLOUP has published a letter, addressed to the clergy of his diocese, deprecating the idea that the present is a favorable opportunity for claiming the infallibility of the Pope. He blames such journals as *L'Univers* and *La Civilta Cattolica* for their inconsiderate haste in discussing so delicate a question in anticipation of the deliberations of the Council.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The Pope has written a letter to Archbishop MANNING, in which it is stated that although Protestants are excluded from the Ecumenical Council, facilities will be offered outside for making explanations.

SPAIN.

Abdication of Isabella Again Asserted—Spain a Republic Under the Name of a Monarchy—The Republican Prisoners.

PARIS, Nov. 15.—The *Journal des Débats* asserts that Queen ISABELLA has definitively abdicated the throne of Spain. *Le Temps* says: "Everything is impossible in Spain now—a Republic, because the Republicans are insufficient; a monarchy, because no party is strong enough to appoint a King. Unless a *coup d'état*, or a victorious revolution occurs, Spain will probably remain provisionally an irregular republic under the name of monarchy."

MADRID, Nov. 16.—The disposal of the Republican prisoners taken during the late insurrection is under consideration. The Government is inclined to clemency, but at the same time will be careful not to endanger the future peace of the country by a mistaken leniency. It is stated that the prisoners will be allowed to choose between joining the Spanish army in Cuba or transportation to the Philippine Islands, there to await the result of the legal proceedings against them.

GREAT BRITAIN.

New Arrangement for the Removal of Mr. Peabody's Remains—A Royal Visitor at Windsor.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—According to a new arrangement the Government will dispatch Her Majesty's ship *Monarch* from Portsmouth, on Friday, the 26th inst., with the remains of the late GEORGE PEABODY. The *Monarch* will remain at Spithead for a few days until she is joined by the American vessels from the Mediterranean Squadron, when they will sail for America in company. It is more than likely that several French war ships will also join the funeral fleet.

The King of the Belgians is expected here on a visit to the Queen at Windsor.

CUBA.

The Volunteers Draw Lots for Service—Sailing of a Steamer.

HAVANA, Nov. 16.—The battalions of volunteers stationed in the vicinity of Havana yesterday drew lots for the purpose of deciding which battalion should go first to the Vuelta Abajo region to relieve the present garrison of Regulars, in order to allow the latter to go to the seat of war. The lot fell to the Second Battalion, which will immediately leave for Vuelta Abajo. The steamship *Bavaria* sailed yesterday for New-Orleans.

AUSTRIA.

The Dalmatian Revolt—Order Restored.

TRIESTE, Nov. 16.—The latest advices from Cattaro report the rebellion at an end, and the country quiet.

ITALY.

An Amnesty to Political Offenders—The Grist-Mill Rioters.

FLORENCE, Nov. 16.—An amnesty has been granted to political offenders. It extends to all who took part in the late grist-mill riots.

THE RED RIVER DIFFICULUY.

The Winnepeg Insurrection—A Territorial Government Established by the Insurgents—A War Imminent.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 7.—The latest intelligence regarding the Winnepeg war represents that Governor McDOUGALL is now encamped in Dakota Territory. His family will return to Canada, but the Governor and his staff will await events at Fort Garry, where it is said there is a party in his favor, consisting of the employes of the Hudson Bay Company and some Scotch and English settlers. Meanwhile the insurgents have established a provisional government. They demand a Territorial Government, after the manner of American Territorial Governments, with a Legislature chosen by the people; a Homestead act and a fund for school purposes and internal improvements. There is a rumor that Governor McDOUGALL will apply to the Canadian Government for troops to put down the insurrection, and to Washington for permission to move the troops through the Northwestern States.

Another Account—The Insurgents Five Hundred Strong—Indignation in Canada.

TORONTO, Nov. 16.—A special dispatch from St. Paul to the *Globe*, respecting the expulsion of Governor McDOUGALL and party from Red River, causes much excitement and indignation. The dispatch says Mr. McDOUGALL had advanced two miles beyond the frontier, and stopped at the Hudson's Bay Company post, sending Mr. PROVENCHER forward to parley with the insurgents, who were 500 strong. Mr. PROVENCHER was made prisoner and Mr. McDOUGALL beleaguered in the fort. No resistance was attempted, and on the 2d of November the Governor was escorted across the line, and is now encamped near Pembina in Dakota Territory. No violence was offered. The insurgents were French. They have organized a provisional government. It is reported that Mr. McDOUGALL has applied to the Ottawa authorities for troops. His family will return to Canada.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—Additional letters from Pembina, dated Nov. 3 and 4, received at St. Paul, give additional particulars of the Red River rebellion. It seems that Governor McDOUGALL remained over night in the second Hudson Bay stockade, about two miles from the United States border. In the morning he was notified by 500 rebels to leave British territory by 9 o'clock, which he declined to do. At 9 o'clock the rebels marched into the stockade, and the Governor and his party marching out in haste, betook themselves to United States territory. The rebels are determined, and the inaccessibility of the country, the near approach of Winter and other obstacles, render doubtful the success of military operations. The rebellion is a temporary success, and further developments are awaited. The cause of the uprising is opposition to being annexed to the Canadian Confederation under the new Dominion, and a determination on the part of the people of the British Red River Settlement that they shall be allowed to remain independent of the British Colony, and subject only to the Government of England. The affair will probably result in war and bloodshed before it is ended.

CANADA.

Suicide of an Official—Father McMahon and his Jailers—The Newfoundland Election.

COBOURG, Ontario, Nov. 16.—About 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon HENRY EASTON, Collector of Customs for Cobourg, during a temporary fit of insanity, shot himself with a rifle. The ball passed through his heart, causing instant death.

KINGSTON, Ontario, Nov. 16.—Father McMAHON's denunciation of the treatment he alleges he received while a prisoner here, has excited much indignation. His statements are declared to be untrue, and a general regret is expressed at his liberation.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 16.—Intelligence concerning the Newfoundland election, although the returns are incomplete, indicates that the anti-Confederates have secured a majority.

A CALAMITY IN MILWAUKEE.

The Gaiety Theatre Burned During a Performance—Two Persons Burned to Death—Twenty Others Injured—Narrow Escape of the Audience from Entire Destruction.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 16.—During a fencing scene at the Gaiety Theatre last night, one of the rapiers struck a kerosene lamp which exploded, setting fire to the scenery. The flames communicated to the auditorium, and before all in the building had time to escape the premises were enveloped in flames. A number of persons were saved by jumping from the second story windows. Several lives were lost. Two bodies have been recovered from the ruins burned beyond recognition. One of the bodies was identified by a memorandum book as a printer boy, WILLIE BREWER. Fifteen or twenty persons were badly burned. It is thought the bodies of others are still in the rubbish.

SECOND DISPATCH.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 16.—The Gaiety Theatre, on Main-street, was burned at a late hour last night. Two of the audience were burned to death, WILLIE BREWER, employed in the *Daily News* office, and a young man named BROWN, clerk for Messrs. KUMMEL & KEMPF. Several others were more or less burned by the kerosene explosion.

Other Fires—Cotton Factory Burned in Philadelphia—Planing Mill Burned.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16.—A large cotton factory on Spruce street, near Schuylkill, was burned last night. The loss is estimated at $80,000. The building was occupied by ALEXANDER BULFORD, HAGUE & CO., BRIERLY & CO., and DALTON & JOHNSON, manufacturers of cotton goods.

LEWISTON, Me., Nov. 16.—The large steam planing mill of PRINCE & DINSMORE, near the Maine Central Railroad Station, was burned this morning. The loss is about $7,000; insured for $5,500. The flames extended to two dwellings occupied by several families, which were also consumed.

A Financial Flurry in Boston—Hartford and Erie.

BOSTON, Nov. 16.—There is continued excitement in Hartford and Erie stock and bonds, and to-day transactions on the street have been very heavy, the stock selling down to 9¾ and the bonds to 46¾. Parties who borrowed money on the stock and bonds have been notified for additional collateral, but reply that they cannot put up any more margins, but that the officers of the Company will give the Company's note on six months at eight per cent., if acceptable to the lender. Some have done this, while others have thrown their collaterals on the market, getting whatever they could realize from their sales.

THE CATSKILL EXPLOSION.

The First Reports Exaggerated—No Lives Lost—The Damages About $15,000.

CATSKILL, N. Y., Nov. 16.—The boiler explosion here yesterday was not so serious in its result as at first reported. There were only three badly injured. Mrs. GEORGE BRANDOW was hurt about the head by falling debris, and one leg is so badly injured that it will have to be amputated. Her sister, Mrs. PULVER, had her collar bone broken; she will recover. FRANK CARNIFF, the engineer, was scalded and slightly burned about the wrists, but will recover. STORMS & CORSA's paper mill, where the explosion occurred, is damaged to the amount of $10,000; insured for $12,100. VAN STEENBURGH's ice house adjoining is damaged to the amount of $1,500. Mrs. BRANDOW lies in a critical condition.

HUDSON, N. Y., Nov. 16.—In the boiler explosion at Catskill Village yesterday no lives were lost. The damage to property amounts to about $15,000, and falls chiefly on STORMS & CORSA, of the paper mill, HIRAM VAN STEENBURGH, whose ice houses took fire, and EDWARD CARGILL, whose dwelling house was shattered. The boiler was thrown a distance of three hundred feet, over the tops of the ice houses, and lodged in the creek. It was nearly new.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Ratification in Alabama—The Tennessee Lower House.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 16.—The Alabama Legislature has ratified the Fifteenth Amendment to the National Constitution. The vote in the Senate was—yeas 24, nays none; in the House—yeas 69, nays 16.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 16.—The Lower House of the Legislature to-day refused to ratify the Fifteenth Amendment by 57 to 12. The Senate will be equally unanimous.

Death of a Massachusetts Manufacturer.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 16.—Mr. SYLVANUS ADAMS, for twenty-five years the agent of the Dwight Manufacturing Company at Chicopee, one of the largest cotton factories in the State, died this afternoon, at his residence in Jamaica Plain. He retired from the Dwight Corporation and from all active business pursuits about two years ago, and took up his permanent residence in Jamaica Plain. He died suddenly from heart disease.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

Condition of the Banks in the Southern States Oct. 9—Reports to the Comptroller of the Currency.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The following are among the principal items that appear in the abstracts of the reports of the National Banking Associations in Southern States, showing their condition on the morning of the 9th ult., as reported to the Comptroller of the Currency:

VIRGINIA.

Resources.	
Loans and discounts	$4,044,329
United States bonds	2,582,500
Due from other banks and bankers	543,513
Bills of banks	127,858
Specie	73,369
Liabilities.	
Capital	$2,223,300
Profits	331,535
Bank notes outstanding	2,060,480
Deposits	3,392,035
Due to banks	248,219

NORTH CAROLINA.

Resources.	
Loans and discounts	$1,420,037
United States bonds	730,100
Due from other banks, &c	216,077
Bills of banks	70,500
Specie	46,238
Legal-tender notes	232,090
Liabilities.	
Capital	$846,600
Profits	155,265
Bank notes outstanding	379,390
Deposits	1,550,200
Due to banks	70,800

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Resources.	
Loans and discounts	$1,484,460
United States bonds	278,000
Due from banks	101,000
Bills of banks	80,035
Specie	18,900
Liabilities.	
Capital	$823,500
Profits	167,944
Bank notes outstanding	181,385
Deposits	1,027,500
Due to banks	173,395

GEORGIA.

Resources.	
Loans and discounts	$2,294,580
United States bonds	1,389,800
Due from banks, bankers, &c	348,900
Bills of banks	161,078
Specie	32,802
Legal tenders	885,000
Liabilities.	
Capital	$1,500,000
Profits	318,880
Bank notes outstanding	1,147,200
Deposits	1,797,423
Due to banks	207,590

ALABAMA.

Resources.	
Loans and discounts	$824,422
United States bonds	311,000
Due from banks, &c	86,848
Specie	16,920
Legal tenders	114,708
Liabilities.	
Capital	$400,000
Profits	85,980
Deposits	286,350
Due to banks	5,494
Bank notes outstanding	261,000

ARKANSAS.

Resources.	
Loans and discounts	$171,180
United States bonds	270,150
Due from banks, &c	31,869
Bills of banks	2,758
Specie	442
Legal-tender notes	22,612
Liabilities.	
Capital	$200,000
Profits	37,640
Bank notes outstanding	178,897
Deposits	165,277
Due to banks	8,520

TEXAS.

Resources.	
Loans and discounts	$475,128
United States bonds	702,800
Due from banks	115,684
Bills of banks	30,707
Specie	314,308
Legal tenders	70,527
Liabilities.	
Capital	$525,000
Profits	125,657
Bank notes outstanding	386,000
Deposits	689,600
Due to banks	53,394

TENNESSEE.

Resources.	
Loans and discounts	$3,321,273
United States bonds	1,998,750
Due from banks, &c	795,269
Bills of banks	217,402
Specie	11,245
Legal tenders	557,800
Liabilities.	
Capital	$2,017,250
Profits	442,274
Bank notes outstanding	1,145,188
Deposits	3,667,824
Due to banks and bankers	150,000

Preparations for Celebrating the Beethoven Centennial.

A meeting was held last night at the Fifth-avenue Hotel to make arrangements for the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the birth of BEETHOVEN, which occurs Dec. 17, 1870. Judge BRADY presided. Messrs. C. A. Stewart, Dr. Doremus, A. H. Green, F. E. Howe, Dr. J. P. Thompson, Henry Clews, D. Lydig Suydam, H. B. Fry, R. L. Larramore and John A. Griswold were appointed a Committee to report a plan of action, and then the meeting adjourned until Saturday. It is intended to celebrate the anniversary by a musical festival next Spring, in the Central Park, in an appropriate edifice, the location and construction of which is to be committed to the charge of the Park Commissioners. The festival will commence Monday, May 30, and last one week. The surplus proceeds of the festival will be invested for the erection of a music hall in this City.

THE NEW DOMINION.

Sir Francis Hincks in the Commons—How he got his Seat—His Aim, the Premiership—Growing Strong—Opposition to the Government in Ontario—A Singular Question of Jurisdiction.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL, Friday, Nov. 12, 1869.

Sir FRANCIS HINCKS has secured his coveted seat in the House of Commons, but his victory is not one to be proud of. If he is not a hardened politician he must have regretted his return to Canada. When the announcement was first made that he was again to take an active part in Canadian politics, the newspapers of both parties east and west raised the cry of opposition. Bitter memories of the past, when Sir FRANCIS was a power in Canada, were revived; and many warm friends of the Premier advised him not to take into the Cabinet one who they had reason to fear would prove a serious disturbing element. But Sir FRANCIS was sworn in as Finance Minister, and then some of the more subservient of the Government newspapers backed down and accepted the new Knight, much against their will. Other conservative papers, and these include some of the most vigorous and best-supported in the country, are still stubborn; and there can be no doubt that the reconstructed Cabinet will have fewer supporters in Parliament than the old one had.

HOW SIR FRANCIS GOT HIS SEAT.

One would have thought that a gentleman who had formerly been a leader of the Government, who had subsequently received from the Crown substantial recognition of his talents—a man of, undoubtedly, great ability as a financier—would have had no difficulty, on returning to the scene of his former labors and triumphs, and expressing a desire to reënter political life, in obtaining a seat. Not so with Sir FRANCIS. There was no popular feeling in his favor. It was deemed expedient that the Finance Minister should represent an Ontario constituency. Sir FRANCIS owned considerable property in North Renfrew, a county on the Upper Ottawa; he was formerly elected for that county by acclamation. The people there are peculiarly open to Government influence, being in expectation of Government support to an Ottawa canal, or a railway, to the Upper country. Sir FRANCIS was Finance Minister, and, if elected, would be well able to repay favors. The constituency is not one that the Opposition ever claimed as their own. Yet, with all these advantages on his side, Sir FRANCIS found it no easy matter to secure his election. No trouble was experienced in inducing Mr. RANKIN, who held the seat at the time of Sir FRANCIS' appearance, to resign in favor of the Finance Minister. But no sooner was that done than a formidable opponent appeared in the person of a Mr. MURRAY, a leading resident Roman Catholic, and a Conservative. The regular Opposition also brought out a candidate, a Mr. FINDLAY. Had both of these gentlemen remained in the field, Sir FRANCIS would have been beaten beyond a doubt. Mr. MURRAY, however, after holding two or three meetings, and expressing strong opposition to Sir FRANCIS, though professing to support the Government, surprised his friends by resigning and declaring his intention to work for the Finance Minister's election. This somersault had an ugly look, and disgusted many of the usual Government supporters. Mr. MURRAY made no attempt to conceal the "consideration" he had received. Mr. SUPPLE, the representative of the same constituency in the local Legislature, and a well-meaning, easy-going sort of a man, was prevailed upon to resign his seat in favor of Mr. MURRAY, who was to get the Government support in his candidature. The field was thus left clear for HINCKS and FINDLAY for the Commons. Respecting the canvass I do not speak on mere hearsay authority. From persons on the spot, in whose statements implicit confidence may be placed, I have the information that the most unscrupulous means were employed to return Sir FRANCIS. Government agents were at work all over the constituency; money flowed freely; votes were bought up with little attempt at concealment, particularly on the second day of polling. Sir FRANCIS himself, before the poll closed, went round from door to door literally begging for votes, and he was not sparing of his promises of good things for the constituency when he got into power. Notwithstanding all this his majority was only a small one. My informant, who is a resident of the county, and a supporter of HINCKS, assured me that had the fight been a fair one, Sir FRANCIS would have been beaten. This unusual opposition to an able man—unusual for that constituency, at least—may, I think, be traced to two sources: The growing unpopularity of the Government in Ontario, of which I will have more to say further on, and the deep-seated repugnance to Sir FRANCIS among the Conservatives. This repugnance is a matter of old standing, acquired twenty years ago when Sir FRANCIS was a leading member of the Reform Party, and based on acts of which the present generation of young Canadians know very little and care less.

THE NEXT PREMIER OF THE DOMINION.

Why did Sir FRANCIS go to all this trouble and humiliation merely to get a subordinate position under one who formerly led the Opposition against him, and characterized him as being "steeped to the lips in corruption?" That is the question most people are asking, and the solution many arrive at is that he is playing a deeper game than what appears on the surface. Sir JOHN A. is rapidly unfitting himself for the Premiership. His unfortunate social habits interfere seriously with the performance of his multiplicity of duties. His ambition is to attain to the Governor-Generalship, which office it is generally understood will have a change of occupants in a couple of years. But if he fails in that the Chief Justiceship of the Supreme Court, which is soon to be established, will be at his disposal—an office for which his legal talents eminently fit him. Sir JOHN once out of politics, Sir FRANCIS would of course come in for the Premiership. Time alone will show whether or not this is really what he is aiming at, but a good many people think it is, and dread or rejoice at it according to their opinions of his ability and political integrity. Sir FRANCIS is ambitious to have his name connected with some great public work. He is credited with having considerable influence with English capitalists, and the advocates of a Canadian Pacific Railway expect great things from him.

POLITICAL FEELING IN ONTARIO.

In the old ante-confederation days, when Ontario went under the name of Upper Canada, it always gave a majority for the Liberals or Reformers, and the Conservatives were kept in power only by the votes of Lower Canadians. The coalition of 1864, that brought about confederation, changed all this. Party lines were for a time obliterated, and even to this day they are not very clearly defined, though gradually becoming more distinct. When Mr. GEO. BROWN left the coalition, previous to the general election of 1867, the majority of his party followed him; the minority that clung to the coalition, together with the united vote of the Conservatives, gave, for the first time a sweeping majority from Ontario for Sir JOHN A.'s Government. Since that time the Government has virtually ceased to be a coalition, so far as Ontario is concerned, though it still keeps up the appearance. The three gentlemen who represented the Reform Party are all gone—BLAIR, dead; HOWLAND, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, and MCDOUGALL, of the Red River Territory—leaving not a single Reformer from Ontario in the Cabinet. Sir FRANCIS was claimed by some as a representative of the Reform element, but the election has shown the absurdity of such a claim. The Ontario people don't like such a state of affairs. The old party spirit is returning with all its former force, and the Reformers are longing for another opportunity to give expression to their opinions by their votes. I write to a great extent from personal knowledge, having recently returned from a visit to the principal portions of the Province, during which I had good opportunities of learning the real feeling of the people on political matters. I found an intense feeling of dissatisfaction with the Government among a large class of the people, and I have not the slightest doubt that if an election was to come off now the Opposition would return to the Commons fully as large a majority as any of former days. In the other Provinces it is different. With a few exceptions Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER, with the clergy at his back, can command the votes of the Lower Canadian French, and even among the English, I regret to say, there is very little public opinion. In the Maritime Provinces we have such staunch old Liberals as HOWE and TILLEY still in the Government. The Opposition there is pretty strong, but it is not of a kind to amalgamate with that from Ontario. It is composed entirely of the old anti-confederate party, which, though it has abandoned the repeal cry, is still too much embittered against everything Canadian to unite with any party; beside their company would not be acceptable to the union-loving and superlatively-loyal Reformers of the West. This state of things constitutes the chief safety of the Government. If its composition is of a heterogeneous character, that of the Opposition, taking the Dominion as a whole, is more so. The next general election may perhaps bring about a united Opposition, but at present it is too divided to accomplish anything.

A QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

A question has been raised in the Ontario Legislature, now in session, which affects the standing of all the local Legislatures. The Confederation Act provides clearly enough that the House of Commons shall have all the privileges and immunities of the British Commons, but nothing was said about the local Houses. Hence they are on the same footing as the Legislative Assemblies were prior to confederation. The privileges of these Assemblies, it seems, were more assumed than real. A case in point has been related in the course of the discussion on this question. An Australian was placed in confinement by order of the Speaker of the House of Assembly for some breach of privilege. He sued the Speaker for damages, but judgment was given against him in the Australian Courts. He appealed to the Privy Council in England, and the Law Officers of the Crown decided that the Speaker had no authority to arrest any member, and he (the Speaker) was compelled to pay heavy damages. The local Legislatures, under the Confederation act, are on precisely the same footing. The Premier of Ontario, Mr. JOHN SANDFIELD MACDONALD, perceived this, and at the last session of the Legislature got an act passed "to define the privileges, immunities and powers of the Legislative Assembly." But according to the act of confederation the Dominion Minister of Justice has the power to disallow within one year after its passage, any act, good, bad or indifferent, of the local Legislature. This power was, no doubt, intended only to prevent the enactment of unconstitutional laws, and to preserve the harmony of the whole structure. But it actually gives the Minister of Justice the right to disallow any act of the local Legislatures, and thus makes him in reality supreme. In the exercise of this authority the Minister of Justice, Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD, disallowed the act of the Ontario Legislature above referred to, having first submitted it to the English Crown law officers, who sustained his objections, and decided that the act was inconsistent with the act of confederation. This decision is a most humiliating one for the local Legislatures. It reduces them to the level of municipal councils, and, in fact, in some respects, they have not even the same privileges that were enjoyed by a municipal body. They cannot compel order nor attendance upon committees; in short, as SANDFIELD MACDONALD himself puts it, they are "more feeble than a Justice of the Peace, who has a right to punish for contempt committed at his Petty Sessions." And the worst of it is there is no remedy for this state of things short of the British Parliament. It has just been settled that the Legislature can confer the required powers upon itself; there is nothing in the Constitution giving the Commons the power to do so; the only remedy is an amendment to the Constitution, and that can only be obtained from the British Parliament. Such seems to be the only inference that can be drawn from the correspondence on the subject, just published between the leader of the Dominion and Ontario Governments, and the decision of the English Crown law officers. Another point worthy of notice in this matter is the fact that Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD submitted the act to the English law officers. It does not appear that he was bound to do this, but did it, no doubt, in order to strengthen his own position. One of the duties of the proposed Supreme Court would be to decide as to the constitutionality of all acts of the local Legislatures. H.

PAWNEES CONVICTED.

Four Indians Convicted of Murder—Two of them Escape but One Returns for his Blanket.

From the St. Joseph (Mo.) Herald, Nov. 12.

The trial of the Pawnee Indians, Yellow Sun, Little Wolf, Horse Driver and Blue Hawk, charged with the murder of EDWARD MCMURTY, was completed in the United States District Court at Omaha, on Tuesday. At 10 o'clock the jury, after a deliberation of five hours in the jury room, brought in the following verdict:

"Guilty in manner and form, as charged in the indictment."

The prisoners were brought into Court to listen to the verdict, and, although evidently very deeply interested in the decision, there was no outward demonstration of emotion. When made acquainted with the nature of the verdict, they all maintained a stoical indifference, and immediately started on their return to the cell which they had vacated but a few moments before.

Just as they reached the outside of the Court House, on the way to the cell, in charge of the Marshal, his deputies and Sheriff HOEL, Horse Driver and Blue Hawk sprang from the officers, leaped the fence of the jail yard with a single bound, and aided by the intense darkness, made their escape. Sheriff HOEL snapped his revolver at one of the retreating Indians, but the weapon missed fire, and the pursuit was of no avail.

About an hour afterward a knock was heard at the rear door of the jail, and, on its being opened, Horse Driver walked in, and by signs intimated that he wanted his blanket—that article having slipped from his shoulders as he jumped over the fence. He was immediately secured, and taken to his old quarters in the cell. He strenuously resisted the attempt to force him to the cell, and evidently believed that he would be permitted to take his blanket and go. When asked where Blue Hawk was, he motioned to the effect that he was some distance away. He also said he had been in the house of Superintendent JANNEY, but that was probably an untruth. In his simplicity the Indian, it is presumed, really thought that he would not be molested again.

Officers were sent out in every direction, on horseback, in pursuit of Blue Hawk, and it is hardly possible that he can escape.

Colonel CHASE has signified his intention to make an arrest of judgment, with a view of securing a new trial. Whether or not he will succeed, future events will demonstrate.

The popular feeling, there can be no doubt, fully indorses the verdict of the jury. It was not expected, however, that all the defendants would be convicted. Even the attorneys for the prosecution had no such hope.

Street Cars on a New Principle—The Pneumatic Propelling Company.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Nov. 12.

There are many who have believed that because but little was said in the newspapers or elsewhere of the progress made by the Pneumatic Propelling Company, in the construction of an engine and tanks that would answer every requisite purpose, therefore the project had fallen through. We are gratified, however, to state that such is not the fact, and that the prediction of the *Picayune* at the time the first trial was made by WAILEY, the proprietor, is soon to be verified. After numerous failures in constructing air tanks sufficiently light, and yet sufficiently strong, success has rewarded the persistent effort, and the last tank or cylinder made stood easily a pressure of 307 pounds to the square inch. The cylinder is made of layers of thick brown paper, with a gum lining, and has iron heads. More of the same character are now being constructed at the Batture Foundry. We examined, a few days since, the model of the engine to be used on the cars, and which is the result of years of thought and hard work on the part of Mr. WAILEY. It is, without doubt, one of the most beautiful and perfect pieces of machinery ever made, and is destined—so we are informed by the talented inventor—to work a radical change in the method of the application of steam, as well as air, for purposes of propulsion.

Every obstacle seems now to have been removed, and we may confidently expect that at no distant day our street cars will be propelled by air instead of mule power.

Banking Capital Needed in the South.

From the Atlanta (Ga.) Intelligencer, Nov. 11.

Before the war it required a banking capital of $200,000,000 to remove the crops of the South. According to the Augusta *Chronicle & Sentinel*, the present banking capital of the South "is not much over $10,000,000." How immense the disparity! No wonder that cotton and rice, and sugar and tobacco, staple productions of the South, this year footing up an aggregate of $400,000,000, are subject to such influences as "Rings" in Wall-street exercise over them—keeping prices down by withholding the means to transport them to market. The South must have more banking capital. If the national bank system will not furnish it, she must seek it abroad and at home from capitalists who only want to know that such investments will be safe and profitable to furnish it. But until the reconstruction of the Southern States becomes a fixed fact, we [illegible] aid from capitalists in this quarter.

A BOGUS DETECTIVE.

His Arrest and Escape in New-Orleans—Curious Revelations.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Nov. 12.

The public were apprised of the arrest, last Sunday morning, on board of the steamer *Great Republic*, of the notorious Colonel J. H. ALEXANDER, who has been obtaining large sums of money in various places by palming himself off as a Government agent, and who it is believed is really possessed of many important secrets of powerful Rings formed for the purpose of defrauding the United States revenue. We have just learned that he escaped last night from the custody of a Deputy United States Marshal.

It seems that previous to ALEXANDER's arrival in the city Mr. MAX DINKLESPEIL made an affidavit before United States Commissioner WARREN charging him with receiving from him as a compromise $500 of an alleged violation of the Revenue laws. A warrant for his arrest was at once issued and placed in the hands of Deputy Marshal W. F. SLOAN, who made the arrest as soon as the *Great Republic* landed, which was at 8 o'clock Sunday morning.

The prisoner was carried before the Commissioner on Monday for a hearing, and granted until Thursday (to-day) to find bonds—to be, however, under the charge of the Deputy Marshal, who put up with his prisoner at the City Hotel. On Sunday afternoon, it seems, ALEXANDER, while enjoying the freedom of the hotel, was arrested by Special Officer CUNNINGHAM, of the Metropolitan Police, on a telegram from Jackson, Miss., but Deputy Marshal LOAN effected his release. While Deputy LOAN and Superintendent CAIN were conversing on the subject, ALEXANDER slipped away, but was rearrested on Baronne-street, in about an hour, by LOAN, who retained him in custody until 7:50 o'clock last evening, when he again escaped and has not since been found.

Deputy Marshal LOAN states that the prisoner had been in low spirits, weeping and evincing the most poignant grief, and they entered their room together preparatory to taking a walk. While the officer was changing his apparel ALEXANDER made some excuse to go out a moment, and leaving the room incontinently absconded.

About five minutes after the prisoner's departure a servant carried up to LOAN two letters, one addressed to ALEXANDER and one to himself; the latter had been picked up in the hall, and upon the envelope were a few lines saying that his (ALEXANDER'S) body would be found in the Mississippi River, at the foot of Canal-street, and the letter itself contained instructions as to the disposition of his body and effects, which were to be sent to his residence on Fifth-avenue, New-York, where he is said to have lived in elegant style.

ALEXANDER is about 45 years of age, five feet eight inches high, has a ruddy complexion, head partly bald, black hair, heavy black mustache, and a Jewish cast of countenance. He is a German, speaks broken English, and has a fine address. It is believed those parties who were largely interested in defrauding the revenue, and who fear damaging disclosures, have spirited the prisoner off. He stated to the Marshal that he was here on a $62,000 transaction. One of his favorite dodges was to pass himself off as a brother-in-law of Vice-President COLFAX.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Causes and Prevention of Fires—Operations of the Department—A Letter from President Shaler.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I was exceedingly gratified on perusing the article in your issue of the 8th inst., headed "How fires are caused and how their danger may be lessened." No better service can be rendered by our leading papers than to occasionally remind the public of the serious consequences likely to result from the careless use of combustible materials as well as fire. And if in doing so, it is found necessary to make suggestions to the Fire Department, I am quite sure the Commissioners will receive them in the proper spirit, even if circumstances prevent their adoption. Among the thousand and one causes of fire in our City, the use of inferior kerosene oil is probably the most frequent, and seems likely to remain so until another equally economical but less dangerous article is furnished for the use of the masses, or a law enacted and enforced which shall hedge it around with such safeguards as will secure immunity from accidents. But I apprehend no law can be enforced which will make careless persons careful. The only way, therefore, to reduce the chances of fires from the use of inflammable oils, is to convince the dealer that "honesty is the best policy," and the most profitable one for him to pursue, by inflicting severe penalties for exposing for sale an article that vaporizes below 100 degrees Fahrenheit. The Commissioners have done and are now doing everything in their power to prevent the sale of oils which do not come up to the standard required by law. But the law is found to be defective in its operation, and it is hoped that the incoming Legislature, upon having their attention called to it, will make such enactments as will render the use of inflammable oils comparatively safe.

Gas burners, unprotected by globes or shades, in close proximity to window curtains, are another fruitful source of fires in our dwellings; and it is not uncommon to see a side burner in workshops, and even in large warehouses, where the surroundings are light woodwork, without a guard or protection of any kind. While we know that we are powerless to secure proper caution on the part of the public against accidents of the character referred to, we recognize it as our duty to furnish the means for promptly attacking fires and thereby preventing their extension. The Commissioners are continually devising means by which fires may be reached at the earliest possible moment. The use of a portable fire extinguisher, carried by one man, for catching fires in their inception, was long since adopted; and it is now under contemplation to multiply them throughout the City, wherever convenient and desirable locations can be found. The introduction of a new and perfect fire alarm telegraph, with alarm boxes located not more than two or three blocks apart, and accessible to citizens as well as policemen and firemen on street patrol, thereby securing the earliest possible notice of a fire, is quite certain to contribute greatly to the successful working of the Department. The establishment of a complete system of street patrols by firemen, having for its object the discovery and extinguishment of fires, was one of the earliest means adopted to reduce the losses by fire.

You say in the article referred to:

"Our means of fire-extinguishment are certainly not commensurate with the needs of the City so long as extensive conflagrations are frequent, and the annual resulting loss is millions of dollars. Our present engines are serviceable and should be retained, but they should be supplemented by a flying corps that can reach the required spot almost simultaneously with the alarm; and to accomplish this the fire stations must be multiplied. Apparatus sufficiently light to be easily portable should be stationed over the City at such short intervals as to be able to instantly meet every emergency; even if it were nothing more than a short hose, manageable by one man, it would in many cases be amply sufficient, and have lower floor fires put out before the engines could arrive.

"The Fire Commissioners have so admirably managed the public service in their charge that we are justified in calling attention to the defects yet apparent in their system. A vast improvement is perceptible since the time when the tap of the fire bell was merely the signal for a jubilee of ruffianism, but perfection has not yet been reached, and the Commissioners are sensible enough not to make the claim."

In this you are exactly correct. And the means proposed of locating light portable fire extinguishers at public offices, hotels, police stations, &c., in connection with the street patrols of firemen, and an increased number of telegraph alarm stations, will, I think, prove sufficient for any and all emergencies. In fact, under existing circumstances, these are the only means available. The location of light hose carriages to be drawn by hand, in sufficent numbers to meet the requirements of the whole City, would not only be attended with a very large outlay of money in the beginning, but would also entail upon us a continuous burden of expenditures for supplies, repairs, house rents and salaries of at least three men for each station. Moreover, in many parts of the City during business hours, the water pressure at the hydrants is so slight as to be of no practical use in extinguishing fires, thus making the use of engines imperative.

The heavy steam engines formerly in use in this Department have been replaced by lighter ones, and any apparent lack of promptness in reaching the scene of conflagration is attributable to the delay in communicating the alarm to the Department, and not to the unwieldiness of the engines. The horses have no difficulty in drawing them through the streets as fast as it is safe for them to travel. And as for the time consumed in hitching up, preparing to leave the houses, making connections to the hydrant after reaching the vicinity of the fire, stretching in and starting the water, under the present system of instruction, it is so incredibly short that the movements must be witnessed to be appreciated. Certain it is that no apparatus on wheels and worked by hand, however light and portable, such as are used as I am informed by Captain [illegible], can deliver an effective stream of water on a fire in less time. For the labor of connecting a hand engine to a hydrant, the hose to the engine, stretching in, attaching the pipe and opening the hydrant, is exactly the same as with a steamer. It must be borne in mind also that the steamers always have the water in the boiler hot, and that the time consumed in running a few blocks only is sufficient to raise all the steam required to start with, and that they are so constructed that the water from the hydrant can be passed through them after the connections are made, and used on the fire without working them. It is not uncommon for a company with its apparatus to be out of its quarters in thirty seconds after receiving an alarm, and I have witnessed the hitching up of a team preparatory to leaving, inside of fifteen seconds. At night, when all but the patrols are in bed asleep, a company, favorably situated, that occupies more than a minute after receiving the alarm in leaving quarters, would be ashamed to acknowledge it. It is this agility, this celerity of movement, on the part of officers and men, when called to duty, the faithfulness of the street patrols, and the aid of the Police Department, combined with the power and completeness of our apparatus, that we rely upon to prevent large and disastrous fires. And when we shall have completed the new fire alarm telegraph, and established light portable fire extinguishers (which I hope will soon be) at the most important locations in the City, our citizens will have but little to fear from extensive conflagrations, while we have an adequate supply of Croton water.

The frank and intelligent manner in which you have written upon the subject under consideration, commends the article to the attention of every one interested in the workings of the Fire Department. For the generous allusions to the services of the officers and members, we make our acknowledgments.

ALEXANDER SHALER,
President Metropolitan Fire Department.

HEADQUARTERS METROPOLITAN FIRE BRIGADE, NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 15, 1869.

THE DRAWBACK FRAUDS.

Nomination of a Successor to Mr. Blatchford—Further Investigations.

Pending the result of the examination of Mr. S. T. BLATCHFORD's case by the United States law officers, Collector GRINNELL himself has also been investigating the matter. Though saying but little, he has not been idle in ferreting out the extent of the alleged frauds, and is determined, in addition, to carry his vigilance into certain other departments of the Custom House.

Numerous applicants have already put in their appearance for the Deputy Collectorship which Mr. BLATCHFORD has vacated by his apparent flight. The Collector has contemplated a change in the office for some days, and yesterday afternoon it was well understood that he had decided on the person whom he should nominate. The gentleman is Mr. DANIEL H. TOMPKINS, brother of MINTURN TOMPKINS, one of the Port Wardens, and son of Governor TOMPKIN, of this State.

Mr. Stewart's Purchase at Hempstead Plains.

It is reported that Mr. A. T. STEWART has purchased nearly 2,000 acres more adjoining his original purchase at Hempstead Plains, making the entire tract about 9,000 acres. Brick clay and potters' earth have been found in large quantities on the land, and will doubtless prove very valuable. Of the many squatters who were found on the premises but one remains, the others having sold to Mr. STEWART for $250 an acre. This contumacious old gentleman demands about double. Should he persist in requiring this exorbitant figure, he will be much inconvenienced, as his premises cannot be reached by any decent highway, as they are situated near the centre of the Plains. He has 150 acres. Large lots of lumber are now freighted to the Plains, and the railroads are taxed to their utmost capacity. The main highway, running east and west, is nearly completed. The work will be continued during the Winter, and a steam road wagon will be employed to break the dirt. The new city will rise very rapidly and will make its founder as famous as ROMULUS and REMUS.

The Brooklyn Board of Education on School Books.

An adjourned special meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Education was held yesterday. The Board proceeded to select and adopt the books hereafter to be used in the schools, as follows: DAVIS' *Elementary Algebra*, MCGUFFEY'S *Spelling Cards*.

At this point a discussion arose as to whether the books now in use in the schools were to be thrown out and the newly-adopted books immediately put in use.

Mr. CADLEY offered the following:

Resolved, That it be referred to a Special Committee of the Board, consisting of Messrs. Kinsella, Field, Carroll, Murphy, Smith and Baylis, to examine into the proposals for the supply of text books, now under consideration, with a view of ascertaining what books should be selected, and the best and most economical policy that should be pursued with reference to the books now in the hands of the pupils in the schools.

The resolution was lost—nays, 21; yeas, 16. The Board then proceeded to discuss the list of books prepared by the Committee, and adjourned at a late hour of the evening.

Capture of a Gang of Thieves.

For a couple of months past the columns of the TIMES have contained reports of the many burglaries committed in Queens County. From JOHN ROBINSON, in Flushing, F. W. BRAGARD and O. F. OSTRANDER, in Newtown, more than $12,000 worth of property was taken. On Monday a fact was made known which led to the apprehension of some of the guilty parties, who gave their names as DANIEL FISH, GEORGE W. BAYNE and JOSEPH HART, all recently discharged convicts from Sing Sing. HART had promised to divide the fruits of his spoliations with FISH, but failed to do so, and the latter determined to have revenge. He therefore gave the necessary information to the officers, who besides detaining him, succeeded in arresting BAYNE and HART.

A Charge of Mutiny Against a Seaman.

WILLIAM CARROLL was brought up for examination before United States Commissioner SHIELDS yesterday, on the charge of attempting to create a revolt and mutiny on board the ship *Florence J. Lockwood*, during the last voyage of the vessel between Wilmington and this City. Assistant District-Attorney PURDY introduced testimony, showing that the prisoner had refused to obey the orders of his superior officer, Captain ST. JOHN, and that he had threatened to take his life. The prisoner stated in reply that he received great abuse from Captain ST. JOHN during the voyage, and that he was ordered to perform perilous and unnecessary duties.

CARROLL was held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The Harlem Railroad "Accident"—Death of Another Victim.

AUSTIN WALBRIDGE, the Harlem Railroad engineer, who was terribly scalded on the 11th inst. by the capsizing of his engine, when his train ran off the track near Williams Bridge, died yesterday at No. 743 Third-avenue. Although the Westchester County Coroner has already taken action in the case, an inquest will be held in this City by Coroner KEENAN. The deceased leaves a widow and son. His remains will be removed to Danbury, Conn., for interment.

Prosecution of Lottery Dealers.

The cases of HENRY WARD, of No. 2 Park-row; EMMERSON, of No. 206 Broadway, and E. W. HULZ, of No. 180½ Greenwich-street, who were separately charged with carrying on the business of lottery dealers without paying special Government tax, were called before United States Commissioner SHIELDS yesterday for examination. Evidence was elicited for the defence, showing that the accused had paid the special tax to the Collector of Internal Revenue. The cases were subsequently adjourned until to-day to afford the Government an opportunity to interrogate the Collector about the matter. Assistant District-Attorney JACKSON appeared for the Government, and Mr. S. G. COURTNEY for the defence. In the case of JOHN CRENION, of No. 168 Greenwich-street, the bond given for his appearance was declared forfeited.

The Chatauqua County Fugitive—Proceedings on the Habeas Corpus Postponed.

In the matter of the *habeas corpus* of JOHN CRAWFORD, *alias* Luke Eagan, the alleged burglar of Mayfield, Chatauqua County, this State, which was to have come on for argument yesterday before Judge CARDOZO at his private chambers, Room No. 13 in the upper part of the new Court House, we are credibly informed that nothing was done beyond the traversing of the return made by Superintendent KENNEDY. That return, which was published in the TIMES of the 14th inst., is in the following words:

METROPOLITAN POLICE HEADQUARTERS, NEW-YORK, Nov. 13, 1869.

I respectfully return to the within writ that said JOHN CRAWFORD, *alias* Luke Eagan, is not in my custody.

JOHN A. KENNEDY,
Superintendent of Metropolitan Police.

On Saturday last, the day on which the writ was made returnable at private room No. 13, before Judge CARDOZO, the case was adjourned to Tuesday, the 16th inst., at 10 A. M., at the same place. We have been informed that the relator filed a traverse yesterday, in which, among other things, there is an emphatic denial of the allegation of the Superintendent that EAGAN was not in his custody at the time the writ of *habeas corpus* was served. If this should prove to be true, there will necessarily be an examination of some witnesses before the matter can be fairly adjudicated. We have further been informed that all further proceedings have been postponed to Friday next, at Judge CARDOZO's private chambers, Room No. 13. This is all that the Press has been able to learn on the subject. For the relator Mr. WM. F. HOWE; for the respondent KENNEDY, Messrs. BROWN, HALL and VANDERPOEL.

ARCHITECTS IN COUNCIL.

Third Annual Convention of the Institute in this City, Yesterday—Address of President Upjohn, and Reports of Committees.

The American Institute of Architects convened in third annual session at the rooms of the New-York Chapter, No. 925 Broadway, at 3 o'clock P. M. yesterday. There was a large attendance of Fellows of the Institute, many of whom came from distant cities. The interest exhibited in the proceedings showed that the love for the beautiful in art is decidedly on the increase in this country, and the general appearance of the Convention indicates at once to the spectator that the mental calibre of the members is far above that which may be found in an ordinary assemblage.

The session was called to order by the President, RICHARD UPJOHN, Esq. The roll having been called, Mr. UPJOHN proceeded to deliver the annual address.

From the time of the organization till the year 1867, he said, the only organization of architects in this country was simply local. In that year it was determined to enlarge its powers, and, under the reorganization, it partook of the character of a national convocation. Every architect in the United States had, therefore, been invited to take part in the deliberations of this session. To those who were present he extended a cordial welcome, and predicted that the Convention would eventuate in much good to the profession. He then proceeded to consider what had been done during the past year by the profession in the aggregate—how far its efforts had tended to increase the love for the beautiful. Had each one, when called upon to exercise his professional talent, merely considered the question, Is there money in it? This was the simply sordid view that might be taken; but it was not the true question for the professional architect to put to himself, under any circumstances. Of course, architects, like other men, require sustenance, and money is as useful to them as to others; they must be paid for the exercise of their brains; but a mere mercantile view of the profession—a basis merely monetary—is not the governing principle of one who loves art for its own sake. True, a uniform scale of prices had been adopted for certain classes of work; this was necessary for the general good; but this Institute was not to be looked upon as a mere trades organization. There were those who could verify the fact that many persons, when they wish to have the assistance of one of the profession, go from office to office with a stipulated sum in their hands, deemed by them simply sufficient remuneration for the services required, seeking to have their designs executed; and it sometimes happens that there are found those who, rather than lose the opportunity presented for possessing themselves of this amount, will undertake the work on the proffered terms. Such men were not imbued with the true spirit that should actuate the professional man. To guard against the effect these men might have, to enable all who had a genuine love for their calling to resist the temptations that thus beset them, was one of the objects of the formation of this Institute. The New-York Chapter had already formed the nucleus of a library and a collection of designs. It had shown the architects of all other towns and cities how the work of furthering the interests of the profession should be carried on.

After alluding to the increasing interest that is being taken in elevating and ennobling the profession throughout the nation, and predicting its success in the future, the speaker closed his address as follows:

Much has been said by historians concerning the "dark ages" that for a time prevailed in Europe. I would that the reflection only of such darkness could but throw its rays over our era of boasted light. I would that we might be guided by them in our endeavors to reproduce some shadows of the works of those times. It might then be seen that we are not destitute of the qualities possessed by those men who have left on record, in the purest of languages, written in stone, works which testify to lives of truth and of earnest vital power—lives which, if lived over again, would be destined to reproduce, upon a greater area, works of a like character, truly elevating and ennobling to the present age. Had we not been favored by the reflection of such miscalled darkness, our present condition would have been darkness indeed. But, happily, we have been led to search for the true light in what the world popularly calls darkness, and to investigate, in our rambles among the beauteous and wondrous combinations of art, the treasures bequeathed to us by our predecessors. Let us, therefore, be diligent in our search for truth; let us strive to accumulate by every means possible, and with untiring energy, that knowledge which will give us the power to bequeath to future generations works the contemplation of which will endue them with such wisdom, such strength, and such clearness of perception as will enable them everywhere to know the good from the bad, the false from the true, and the deformed from the beautiful.

Loud applause greeted the President when he had closed his address.

Mr. RUSSELL STURGES, Jr., Secretary of the Institute, then read the report of the Board of Trustees. From this it appeared that a new Board had been organized. Early in the year correspondence was opened with architects in various cities. Philadelphia and Chicago manifested great interest in the new movement. Affairs in Boston are exceptional. The objection has been made that the Institute was Federal in its purport but really local in its character, and of benefit particularly to New-York; and that there were not inducements sufficient to bring architects in other cities to give it a hearty support. To these objections answer had been made, that in order to put the profession on its true basis an organization like the Institute is necessary. If diplomas are to be given to young architects after examination, what body so well adapted to award them as the National one? The report then recommends that additional help in the way of clerk hire be given to the Secretary, as the business of that office is accumulating. The sum of $300 is recommended for that purpose. The report avers that the initiation fee of $50 was found to be an insuperable obstacle, and the Board had therefore reduced it to $30, the time wherein applications for membership are to be received to expire in November next. Six architects of Philadelphia have become Fellows of the Institute. A new Chapter has been organized in that city. Another Chapter is about to be organized in Chicago, and three gentlemen have been elected Fellows from that city. The Boston Society, though not connected with the Institute, is in a flourishing condition, and bids fair to be next to that of New-York in point of numbers. Many honorary members have been elected during the year, most of whom are prominent architects in Europe. Since the last session of the Institute nine Fellows were dropped from the rolls for non-payment of dues, two of whom have been lately reinstated. The Board recommends that diplomas should hereafter be in the form of annual certificates, so that such as were not members in good standing could not receive the benefits accruing from the possession of a diploma. Of the Fellows, three have resigned, six were dropped from the rolls for non-payment of dues, eight became Fellows since the last annual meeting, and one is a Fellow elect. Of the ten associate Fellows whose names now appear on the roll, eight were elected since the last meeting.

The Treasurer, Mr. R. G. HATFIELD, presented his report, from which it appeared that the receipts since the last meeting are $1,475 19; of which sum $1,151 02 were expended, leaving a balance to the credit of the Institute of $324 17.

Messrs. UPJOHN, Jr., LITTELL and CLUSS were then elected an Auditing Committee, and the Treasurer's report referred to them.

The Committee on Examinations reported that they had had three meetings for the examination of candidates for the office of Inspectors under the Department for the Survey and Inspection of Buildings, and that they have attended surveys upon forty-nine buildings reported to be unsafe. The reports agreed upon at their surveys have generally been complied with and the recommendation either to repair or take down such buildings or portions of buildings which, in their opinion, were unsafe, promptly carried into effect; and it is believed that during the present year one case only has occurred in which it has been found necessary to appeal to the Courts to enforce it. The Committee are not aware of any change having been made in the law relating to unsafe buildings, under which they are appointed, since the last annual Convention.

The Committee on Education presented a report, the gist of which is that the establishment of a Central School of Architecture is highly desirable, but seems to be at this time impracticable.

The Committee on Library presented a report showing that the nucleus of a library had been formed, and urging architects everywhere to aid in extending it.

Reports were then read from the New-York and Philadelphia Chapters, representing each of them to be in a flourishing condition, after which the session adjourned.

An evening session for business matters was held at 8 o'clock, at which only Fellows and associates were permitted to be present.

The session this morning will begin at 11 o'clock, when the reports of the Committees will be acted on.

The Widening and Extending of Laurens-Street.

The following awards for damages have been made in the matter of widening Laurens-street, from Canal to Amity-street, and extending the said street from Amity-street to the Fifth-avenue: Frederick H. M. Newcomb, $31,-298; Joseph W. Kellogg, $8,000; A. Manci, $9,300; Michael Murphy, $21,511; unknown owners, $6,737; Nicholas Serf, $457; Amos R. Eno, $5,750; unknown owners, $137,152; Jas. Gourtney, $4,183; E. Osterholt, $13,277; Henry Flegenheim, $17,126; N. & S. Sternberger, $13,856; the Corporation of the City of New-York, $113,636; H. W. Thaule, $25,330; Bernard Stern, $2,620; John Crothers, $2,060; German [illegible] $9,375; A. G. [illegible], $9,082; Camille [illegible]; A. R. Eno, $4,955; J. W. [illegible]; Peter Lorillard, $[illegible]; J. J. [illegible]; F. A. Ransen, $19,273; J. H. [illegible]; W. H. Fordham, $20,960; H. L. King, $[illegible]; A. R. Eno, $80,180; J. W. Dimmick, $[illegible]; [illegible] Gautier, $28,745; J. J. Baker, $13,509; L. F. [illegible] Ohleon, $25,200; C. and F. Ficken, [illegible] $10,874; Joseph Frick, $8,562; A. R. Eno, $3,412; C. & A. Golden, $8,062; T. Baum, $8,[illegible]; G. E. Davis, $46,925; J. Roberts, $41,[illegible]; J. and H. McCord, $11,187; A. E. Van Nest, $9,562; Mary Jones, $9,[illegible]; Alfred Brooks, $9,562; H. A. Dingee, $18,113; S. Weeks, $10,439; M. Weil, $18,987; J. Noxey, $13,-349; J. D. Oliver, $60,375; J. L. Ireland, $44,969; N. Weed, $23,750; Sarah Burtis, $35,938; A. Tobias, $43,800; Hannah Hart's estate, $36,300. The total awards will aggregate nearly $1,300,000.

NATIONAL GUARD LAW.

A Suit Against the Colonel of the Seventh Regiment—The Right of a Company to Expel a Member.

An application for an injunction has been made in the Supreme Court to restrain Colonel EMMONS CLARK, of the Seventh Regiment, from approving of the action of the Fourth Company in expelling ARTEMUS B. JOHNSON for non-performance of duty on June 26, 1868, the latter claiming that he had been transferred to the Fifth Company on June 5, 1868, and had ever since remained a member thereof, so that the Fourth Company had no authority over him; also that he had never been properly summoned to attend before the Company Court Martial of the Fourth Company so as to make their action binding, and further that the action of the company in making such expulsion having been disapproved by the Colonel, and his action having been approved by Adjutant-General MARVIN, the proceedings could not be revived. The defendant contended that the plaintiff had had due notice to appear before the Court Martial of the Fourth Company, so as to give it jurisdiction. That the action of the Colonel in disapproving of its proceedings was solely in consequence of an order from Adjutant-General MARVIN, and that his successor, Adjutant-General TOWNSEND, having revoked these orders, he had a right to reverse his former action and approve of the expulsion of the plaintiff.

GEO. W. WINGATE, on behalf of the plaintiff, argued: 1. That membership in the National Guard being regulated entirely by statute, which also gives certain privileges as a reward for performing military duty, became a franchise, so that a Court of Equity had jurisdiction of any attempt to deprive a party of it, although they might not have the power to interfere in any exclusively military question. 2. That the summons to attend before the Court Martial was irregular in form, and in not being served personally. 3. That the provisions giving a company a right to expel for non-performance of duty have been repealed by the amendments to the law forbidding discharges except for disability or expiration of enlistment, and that the penalty for non-performance of duty was not expulsion, but a retention and extension of the term of enlistment. 4. That by the action of the Colonel in disapproving the expulsion, the action of the Company Court Martial had become void and could not be revived; that by military law, although General MARVIN'S successor might pardon or mitigate any punishment imposed by him, he could assign the motives which induced the first decision, and that the action just taken upon the proceedings was conclusive and the trial thereby completed.

JOHN FOWLER, Jr., for the defendant, argued: First—That the plaintiff was duly summoned to attend the Court Martial, but that as he was actually there this was immaterial. Second—That the disapproval of the defendant was only qualified, and based on instructions from General MARVIN, which, having been abrogated by General TOWNSEND, left him free to act. Third—That the right to expel has not been taken away.

The decision was reserved.

Custom House Appointment.

Dr. S. S. HOLDRIDGE, a graduate of Yale College, has filed his bonds and was sworn in yesterday by the Collector of the Port, Hon. M. H. GRINNELL, as Superintending Surgeon of the Marine Hospital of New-York, office in the basement of the Custom House. Dr. HOLDRIDGE being a regular physician, all cases presenting themselves for admittance to Hospital will be critically examined by him before a certificate of admission will be granted.

A High-Handed Outrage.

JOHN W. LALOR, a clerk in the Naval office, and FREDERICK G. A. KEEVER, or Kuhune, a Custom House broker and employe, were brought before United States Commissioner SHIELDS yesterday, on the charge of obtaining goods by false representations. It was alleged that the accused entered the house of Mr. DUVERGER, at No. 124 East Tenth-street, early on Saturday evening, and that they subsequently took summary possession of $6,000 worth of laces, shawls, mantles, &c., claiming that the goods had been smuggled. Mr. DUVERGER said that they exhibited Custom House badges, and presented revolvers at him for the purpose of intimidating him. After getting hold of the goods the defendants carried them to the St. Charles Hotel. KEEVER was held in $5,000 bail to appear for examination. LALOR was discharged after giving his own recognizance to appear as a Government witness.

The Greene-Street Fire—Insurances.

The loss of HEYMAN, COHNFELD & CO., importers of feathers, at No. 8 Greene-street, by the fire on Monday evening, is fully $10,000. There was the following insurance on their stock: Williamsburg City, $2,000; Grocers', $2,500; Yonkers and New-York, $2,500; International, $2,000; Greenwich, $3,000; Bowery, $3,000; Hamilton, $2,000; Franklin, $3,000; Phenix, $5,000; Park, $2,500; Relief, $2,500; St. Nicholas, $2,000; Brooklyn, $2,500; Commercial, $3,000; Pacific, $2,500; Excelsior, $2,500; Hope, $2,500; Stuyvesant, $2,500; Columbia, $2,500. The building, which belongs to the Lorillard estate, was damaged $1,000, but the loss is said to be covered by insurance.

Castle Garden Labor Exchange.

Employment was obtained for 924 male and 448 female emigrants by the Castle Garden Labor Exchange during the two weeks ending on the 15th inst. The average rate of monthly wages received for males was $14, being $4 more a month than that received by females. The following is a classification of the labor: Mechanical labor, males, 168; agricultural, males, 756; skilled labor, females, 16; unskilled, females, 432.

Disgraceful Conduct of a Target Company.

On Monday afternoon a target company having their headquarters in Gouverneur-street, this City, went to the village of Cypress Hills for target practice. While there the greater number became intoxicated, and a general fight ensued, during which the premises of Mr. CLOSE were assailed, he and his wife beaten and all the furniture in the dining room and kitchen demolished. A squad of policemen from Brooklyn went out and restored order, but as the leaders had fled no arrests were made.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Clerke, P. J., and Sutherland and Cardozo, JJ.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Motions in the case of Messrs. House and Gebhard to throw them over the Bar. No other calendar.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.
212—Galinger vs. Galinger.
159—Bartlett vs. The New-Jersey Steam Navigation Company.
252—Bigelow vs. McAdam.
281—Donovan vs. Raynor.
298—Higginson vs. Pendleton.
299—Rusk vs. Soutter.
300—Mutual Protection Life Society vs. Murray.
301—Boyce vs. Chester.
302—Colt vs. Campbell.
303—Henning vs. Atlantic Ins. Co. of St. Louis.
304—Beamish vs. Woodbridge.
306—Muller vs. Haller.
307—Borland vs. Thompson.
308—Daly vs. Klumpp.
309—Aden vs. Pecare.
310—Nichols vs. N. Y. Central R. R. Co.
311—Wolfe vs. Brinckerhoff.
312—Machado, Jr., vs. Hudson.
313—Kursheedt vs. Mandelbaum.
314—Kursheedt vs. Hecht.
315—Knapp vs. Sargent.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Calendar called at 12 o'clock M.

Nos.
30—Hoyt vs. Johnson.
44—Booth vs. Gossoude.
48—Mason vs. Childs.
62—Hill vs. Dey et al.
67—Brink vs. Germania Fire Ins. Co.
68—Same vs. Hanover Fire Ins. Co.
69—Same vs. Niagara Fire Ins. Co.
70—Same vs. Republic Fire Ins. Co.
79—Savage vs. West Shore Hudson R. R. R. Co.
86—Patterson vs. Bloomer.
92—Smith vs. Livermore.
93—Adams vs. Adams.
106—Conger vs. McCaffrey.
107—Gannon vs. Keenan.
108—Paine vs. Paine.
111—Sampson vs. Baldwin.
112—In re Guire vs. Van Hovenburgh.
113—White, Jr., vs. Guillcaume.
114—Same vs. Same.
117—Train vs. Kansas Pacific R. R. Co.
118—Same vs. Union Pacific Railroad Co.
120—Mohr vs. Elsasser.
121—Sampson vs. Baldwin.
123—Huszak vs. Chickhaus.
124—Bourdicc vs. Convin.
125—Carey vs. Guant.
127—Sampson vs. Wood.
134—Fash vs. Fash.

The call commences at No. 140, Bowen vs. Haynes.

Part II.—Held by Jones, J.

Nos.
1208—Daniel vs. Brien.
1322—Wood vs. Pacific Fire Ins. Co.
1462—Spyer vs. Stern.
1494—Babe vs. Doty.
1344—Grade vs. Bechner.
1506—Feeny vs. Brien.
1512—Brusten vs. Bramhall.
1516—Aronson vs. Nichols.
1518—Gill vs. Nixon.
1520—Lietze vs. Pecker.
1522—Collins vs. Horn.
1524—Peiaits vs. Liedees.
1528—Dolan vs. Haskins.
1532—Budd vs. Sinclair.
1534—Yale National Bank vs. Weiss.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Daly, J.

Nos.
577—Clarke et al. vs. Lynch, Sheriff.
470—Hart vs. Devlin.
1693—Allen vs. Reimers.
1302—Van Norden vs. Morange.
[illegible]—Fowler vs. Dickel.
[illegible]—Barnard vs. Kobbe.
[illegible]—Anderson vs. Tooker.
[illegible]—Richardson vs. Herscel.
113—Kain vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
718—Goodkind vs. Sulberger.
482—Stewart vs. Potter.
517—Kohn vs. Turner.
649—Funke vs. Buxby.
459—Leckey vs. Cohen.
508—McElvaine vs. Penfield.
[illegible]—Bendey vs. Everard.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

[illegible]

Nos.
[illegible]—McKee, Jr., vs. Van [illegible].
[illegible]—Rushford vs. McCaffrey.
[illegible]—Lowenthal vs. Meyer.
[illegible]—Axford vs. Haines.
[illegible]—Benson vs. Johnson.
[illegible]—Murphy vs. Hanlon.
[illegible]
4178—De Forest vs. Gilmar.
4186—Dendison vs. Cornwell.
4180—Wisler vs. Regibof.
[illegible]—Ludow vs. Kramer.
4211—Fischer vs. Bergen.
[illegible]

Part II.—Held by [illegible], J.

Nos.
[illegible]—Murray vs. [illegible].
[illegible]—Schoberman vs. Jacobi.
4120—Meyer vs. Poppe.
[illegible]—White vs. Angell.
4201—Tieman vs. Crosher.
[illegible]—Bergman vs. Frank.
[illegible]—Bissell vs. Pettit.
[illegible]—Flynn vs. Wyatts.
[illegible]
4244—Fields vs. Nash.
[illegible]—Theire vs. McArthur.
4265—Konig vs. Weber.
[illegible]—Williard Manufacturing Co. vs. Thompson.
4267—Phillips vs. Phillips.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Bedford, J.

Nos.
1—The People vs. Wm. Lyons, robbery.
2—The People vs. Henry Williams; felonious assault and battery.
3—The People vs. Alfred Meilen; felonious assault and battery.
4—The People vs. Louise Kayser; grand larceny.
5—The People vs. Martin Allen, Henry Jackson, Samuel Mack; grand larceny.
6—The People vs. Frank Louis; grand larceny.
7—The People vs. Alonzo Green; grand larceny.
8—The People vs. John Nolan, Patrick Haley, grand larceny.
9—The People vs. John H. Gross; grand larceny.
10—The People vs. John Murphy; grand larceny.
11—The People vs. John Gleason; receiving stolen goods.
12—The People vs. Joseph Cohn; receiving stolen goods.
13—The People vs. Frank Gandy; receiving goods.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—NOV. 15.

By Judge Ingraham.

MOTIONS GRANTED.

Thompson *vs.* Dinnen; Richardson *vs.* Darby; Ocean National Bank *vs.* Bridgewater Paint and Color Works, (three cases;) Gibbons *vs.* Fletcher; McKinley *vs.* Auld; Hull *vs.* Books; Frank *vs.* Cullman; Cheeseman *vs.* Bachman; Bayard *vs.* Byrns; reference ordered.

Hogan *vs.* Hart; Lenihan *vs.* Grube; Secor *vs.* Candee; Lange *vs.* Decker; motion granted for second Friday of December.

First National Bank of Marshall *vs.* Watson; Ocean National Bank *vs.* Cambrelling; Weed *vs.* Bridgewater Paint and Color Works, (two cases;) Losere *vs.* Weld; Jones, Jr., *vs.* Lisner; Bardash *vs.* Payne; Reubens *vs.* Stewart; Harper *vs.* Manhattan Coöperative Relief Association; Mutual Life Insurance Company *vs.* Barclay; McDaniel *vs.* Sears; Strong *vs.* Farrell; Hoyt *vs.* Cohen; McNicol *vs.* Miller; Weed *vs.* Bridgewater Paint and Color Company; motion granted for second Friday of December.

Frank *vs.* Meyer.

MOTIONS DENIED.

Place *vs.* Lawrence; Israel *vs.* Rosenthal; Sneden *vs.* Rendall; Van Creeler *vs.* Monnot.

Orrell *vs.* Sire; motion denied; case should be referred.

Kuhn *vs.* Kirchhof, and The Same *vs.* Bruckner; motions denied; costs to abide event.

Arkenburgh *vs.* Weed; allowance of $50 granted.

In re. Flora Moses; see memoranda.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 15.

By Judge Fithian.

Mary Newman, Administratrix, *vs.* Chas. W. Hull et al.; motion granted without costs.

The Hardware Bolt Company *vs.* Josiah Cardwell; motion granted.

Edgar F. Brown et al. *vs.* Wm. G. Ford et al.; default opened, judgment to stand as security.

George Lees *vs.* Charles Bohr et al.; motion granted.

George Lees *vs.* Charles Bamford et al.; motion granted.

Eliza A. Titus et al. *vs.* Anna J. D. Barr et al.; motion granted.

John A. Weeks *vs.* Thomas Love; motion denied.

Alexander Campbell *vs.* William H. Decker et al.; motion granted.

Claus Puckhauser *vs.* George W. White et al.; motion granted.

Matthew L. Townsend *vs.* Mortimer Hendricks et al.; motion denied with liberty to renew.

Same *vs.* Same; motion denied with costs.

Rose Smith *vs.* William Case; complaint dismissed with costs, and $10 costs of the motion.

Louis Douglas *vs.* East River Ferry Company; motion granted without costs.

George E. Borland et al. *vs.* Humphrey P. Thompson et al.; motion denied without costs.

Jonas H. Levy et al. *vs.* Edward R. Louve; motion granted and commission issued.

Isaac N. Hudson et al. *vs.* Garret L. House; motion granted.

Thomas J. Halligan *vs.* Samuel Shafter; action discontinued, and injunction dissolved without costs.

Herman Schusberg et al. *vs.* M. Freedman et al.; motion denied without costs, and without prejudice to a renewal.

Herbert Beech *vs.* Chas. G. Sacks; motion granted.

The Elastic Truss Company *vs.* John C. Rainbow et al.; motion granted.

Charles Wood *vs.* Pacific Fire Insurance Company; motion denied on terms.

H. B. Denison, assignee, *vs.* Myer Cohn; motion granted.

William H. Bennett *vs.* Henry Ogden et al.; motion granted.

David L. Turner *vs.* Abraham R. Van Nest; demurrer overruled with leave to defendant to answer on payment of costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—NOV 16.

By Judge Brady.

Black *vs.* Ryder et al.; motion granted with $10 costs to abide event.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

ACCOUNTS NOT PROPERLY KEPT—DISCHARGE REFUSED.

In the Matter of Abraham Newman, a Bankrupt.—In this case a discharge was heretofore refused, on the ground that the bankrupt being a merchant engaged in the furniture business had not kept proper books of account, as required by the Bankruptcy act; but an opportunity was allowed him to show by further proof that his accounts were properly kept. The case now came before the Court on the proof so taken.

Held by the Court—That it appears from the examination of the bankrupt himself that the books do not show what capital or stock of goods he had in business at any time during the year 1867, nor what he paid for rent, clerk hire and other expenses of his business after the 2d of March, 1867, nor all the goods he bought for cash, from whom he bought them, and the prices and dates of purchases, nor his profits and losses in 1867, after the 2d of March, 1867; also, that from the testimony of a competent bookkeeper it appears that the books are mere memorandum books; were not so kept that a bookkeeper can, from an examination of them, form a correct idea of the transactions to which they relate, and are not proper books of account to be kept in the business of buying and selling furniture. Discharge refused.

For the bankrupt, S. Hirch; for the creditors, P. H. Vernon.

CLOUD UPON TITLE.

In the Matter of James E. Broome, a Bankrupt.—This was a petition by the assignee in bankruptcy, praying that a certain trust deed of lands in Florida may be set aside and delivered up by the trustees, to be canceled and removed from the records in Florida. The petition alleges that the conditions on which the trust was to be carried out came into operation, but the trustees took no steps to carry out the trust, and the bankrupt remained in possession of the lands until he filed his petition in bankruptcy, and that the assignee cannot sell the lands while the trust deed remains as a cloud on the title.

Held by the Court—That there are no allegations to sustain the prayer for relief, as the petition does not allege that the lands were conveyed by the bankrupt in fraud of his creditors, so as to pass to the assignee under section 14; that it should have been alleged and proved that the conveyance was in fraud of creditors under the laws of Florida. Petition dismissed, with costs.

For the assignee, J. McDonald; opposed, Alexander and Green.

DOCUMENTS TO BE PRODUCED.

In the Matter of Mortimer L. Earle, a Bankrupt.—In this matter, James L. Vlint, a witness, during his examination before the Register, refused to produce a copy of transactions between himself and the bankrupt, to be taken from his books, or the books themselves.

Held by the Court—That the witness must answer all proper questions relating to his trade and dealings with the bankrupt, prior to the commencement of proceedings in bankruptcy, and must produce a copy of any transaction with the bankrupt as contained in his books, if it be necessary to enable him to answer fully and truthfully.

For the assignee, Mr. Niles.

DELAYING CREDITORS.

In the Matter of Weld, Kneeland and Andrews.—This was a petition for adjudication of bankruptcy against the above debtors, on the ground of giving preferences, and hindering and delaying their creditors. The case was tried before a jury. From the evidence it appeared that the debtors, soon after their failure, executed a bill of sale of their stock and other assets to one Chester Bullock. This bill of sale purported on its face to be given for cash, but was in fact given on consideration that Bullock should assume the liabilities of the firm, and pay them off at the rate of twenty-seven and a half cents on the dollar in his own notes indorsed by one Fox in from four to eight months. Some of the creditors agreed to the arrangement, but others did not. An instrument was then drawn up which was to be signed by each creditor before receiving this twenty-seven and a half per cent, by which he released the firm from all further liability. The evidence for the debtors was to the effect that there was no intent to defraud on their part. The Court held upon the facts, as matter of law, that the creditors were hindered and delayed, and preference given, and directed a verdict accordingly. Verdict for the creditors.

For the creditors, Mr. Wilcoxson; for the debtors, C. H. Smith.

FAILURE OF BROOF.

In the Matter of Charles E. Parker.—This was a petition for adjudication of bankruptcy against this debtor, preferred by the Bank of North America, on the ground that he has stopped payment of his commercial paper, and not resumed within the period mentioned in the act. The evidence showed that the debtor had negotiated a loan at the bank on the security of a note indorsed by him, and that both loan and note were still unpaid. Counsel for the petitioner, however, neglecting to produce evidence that the paper was commercial paper, the Court directed a verdict for the debtor.

For the creditor, Mr. Root; for the debtor, Mr. Lyon.

Before Judge Blatchford.

John N. Cushing et al. vs. John Laird the Younger.—This cause, which has been pending since September, 1868, grew out of the depredations of the rebel cruiser *Alabama*, and by it the libelants seek to recover from the respondent, as the builder and owner of the *Alabama*, the damages they have sustained by the destruction of the ship *Sonora*, Dec. 26, 1863. Process of foreign attachment having issued whereby the property of the respondent was attached, the garnishees moved to

[illegible] the attachment on the g[illegible] was personally within the juris[illegible] That the process of foreign [illegible] in personam, under the [illegible] Court in Admiralty [illegible] against [illegible] That under the eleventh [illegible] and subsequent kindred [illegible] plicable to the case of [illegible] personally within the jurisdiction of [illegible] in such be used as an [illegible] process, or as a means of obtaining jurisdiction [illegible] person, and is, therefore, inapplicable [illegible]

For the libelants it was urged in opposition that the process of foreign attachment as employed in the present instance [illegible], was one familiar to the civil law and the practice of the Admiralty from the earliest times; and that in this country the question was res adjudicata, and, having been settled by the Supreme Court, was no longer open for discussion.

The Court took the papers and reserved its decision. For the motion, Messrs. Foster & Thomson and T. [illegible]; in opposition, Hon. Caleb Cushing and [illegible] Ward.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—Nov. 16.

Before Judge Jones.

LIABILITY OF STOCKHOLDERS.

In the case of Vincent vs. Damford, tried before Judge JONES, and already reported, the jury [illegible] brought in a sealed verdict in favor of [illegible] for $340.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—Nov. 16.

Before Judge Daly and a Jury.

[illegible]

Adele Moser vs. The Pacific Mutual Insurance Company.—This was an action to reform the indorsement on an open policy of marine insurance, and to recover $3,500, with interest, the amount of insurance. It appears, as alleged by plaintiff, that she is the assignee and owner of eighteen boxes of indigo alleged to have been shipped on board the schooner *Des Hermanos* on a voyage from La Union to Panama. Plaintiff claims that on the 28th of February, 1860, William Meyer & Co., as plaintiff's agents, made application to have indorsed on an open policy for $40,000, held against defendants, an insurance on these eighteen boxes of indigo, the value being fixed at $3,500, and that amount being covered by the amount of the policy. It is further claimed that the defendants agreed verbally to make such indorsement, covering the risk, on a voyage from La Union, in the Republic of Central America, to Panama via Realejo, and subsequently to be shipped by some other vessel from Aspinwall to New-York; that an indorsement was subsequently made, but instead of eighteen boxes it specified only eight, and omitted to insert the words "via Realejo," this alleged mistake not being discovered by plaintiff until after loss. Plaintiff therefore demands that the indorsement on the policy be reformed and corrected so as to conform to the contract as understood by the plaintiff's agents, and that she recover judgment for $3,500.

Defendant denies the ownership of the plaintiff; denies that any mistake occurred in the indorsement; denies that the goods were shipped as claimed by plaintiff; denies that the vessel was lost by any of the perils insured against, and claims that the vessel was old, rotten and unseaworthy. The chief point on which any conflict of testimony occurred was as to the seaworthiness of the vessel. There was testimony on behalf of defendant showing that the vessel was old, well worn and her timbers partially worm-eaten; but there was a conflict of evidence whether these defects existed to such an extent as to render her unseaworthy for the voyage. During the voyage, her captain found it necessary to put into the Gulf of Dolce to shift cargo and repair a leak, and when two days out from that port the leak increased and the ship was finally abandoned and foundered. The Court charged the jury that if they found the vessel to be seaworthy when she entered on her voyage and that she pursued that voyage without unnecessary deviations, no subsequent unseaworthiness arising from a stress of weather will exonerate the insurers.

The jury promptly found in favor of the plaintiff, assessing the amount of loss with interest at $5,841 50. Wm. Choate for plaintiff; Wm. Tracy and John McDonald for defendant.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

William Harding, the driver of a Broadway stage, was charged by Thomas Ryan with defrauding him of ninety cents. The complainant testified that he gave the accused a dollar bill, but that he was unable to procure the change. Justice DOWLING said that he would release the prisoner because he had a mother and sister to support, but that if any more stage drivers were brought before him for imposing on passengers he would send them to the Penitentiary for six months.

Wallace Van Vechten, formerly of the navy, was accused of having embezzled $3 50 from the New-York News Company, while in the employ of the Company. He was remanded.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Nov. 16.

Before Judge Bedford.

There were fourteen cases on the calendar, of which only a few were tried.

John Becker pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary, and was sentenced to six months in State Prison.

Francis Maguire, aged 16, pleaded guilty to having fired a pistol at the landlord of certain premises, in which a friend of his had resided. He was sent to the Catholic Reformatory Institution.

William Campbell was sent to the Catholic Reformatory, having pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with having received goods under false pretences. The prisoner was respectably connected, and his good character was testified to by several persons.

GRAND LARCENY.

Magnus Levy, a young man against whom conjointly with Samuel Strauss a true bill had been found for grand larceny, was arraigned yesterday, singly, on that charge, having demanded a separate trial. The evidence adduced was to the effect that on the 11th September the prisoner applied at No. 16 Varick-place for a furnished room, which was rented to him at $9 a week, and that he asked the housekeeper, Miss Pratt, for a book from the library, at the same time pointing to the closet where a quantity of wearing apparel and books were kept. She gave him a copy of Burns' works, and told him to take whatever book he wished, leaving the closet open for the purpose. The prisoner and Straus remained in the house up to 10 P. M., when they mysteriously disappeared, carrying with them their night keys, and without having paid their rent. Some days afterward it was found that there had been abstracted from the closet a black grenadine dress, black cloth sacque, an overcoat, shawl, and other articles, all valued at $180. Suspicion rested on the prisoner, who was shortly afterward arrested on another offence of a similar nature. The jury found the prisoner guilty, and the Court sentenced him to five years' imprisonment, the extreme penalty of the law.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 16, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$1,000	U.S.5-20 C., '62..	115⅝	200	Wells-Fargo Ex..	20¼
10,500	U.S. 5-20 R., '65, new	113⅝	100	do...bet. call	20
11,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	115¾	15	Am. M. U. Ex.	34½
20,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '67..	115⅝	100	U. S. Ex.	53
11,000	U.S. 5-20 R., '67..	115¾	100	N. Y. Cen.	183¾
5,000	U.S.5-20 C., '68.c	115¾	600	do.	183¾
2,000	Tenn. State 6s, new...bet. call	52	100	do.	183¾
10,000	N. C. St. 6s, n. special tax	40⅜	500	Erie	27⅞
20,000	do.	40⅜	700	do...bet. call	27¾
20,000	do.	40	100	Erie Pf.	42
2,000	La. 6s, Lev. B..	59⅜	600	Reading	97
1,000	Mo. St. 6s.	89⅝	400	do.	97⅛
2,000	Conn. 6s.	100	500	Lake S. & M. So..	88⅝
5,000	N.Y. St. B.L.B.	109	100	do.	88⅞
2,000	N.Y. St. 7s, B.L., Coup.	109	100	Ill. Cen.	139⅝
7,000	N.Y. Cen. 6s, '87	90	100	do.	140
1,000	Mich. So. 2d M.	88¼	200	Clev. & Pitts	82
20,000	Cen. Pac. R. R. gold bonds	92⅜	100	C., C., Cin. & I. R	75
10,000	Gt. West. 1st, '88	84	1000	Chic. & N. W.	70⅝
1,000	C. & R. I. & P. R. 7s	93¾	100	do. s30	70⅝
2,000	Tol. & W. con. conv. bs	83	500	do.	70⅜
1,000	Mar. & Ba. 2d M.	92¼	15	do.	71¾
4,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st	87⅞	100	Chi. & N.W. Pf.	85⅝
5,000	Col. C. & Ind. C. 1st M.	74	40	do.	85⅝
1,000	do.	73⅞	200	Chi. & R. I. R.	103⅝
1,000	do.	73¾	200	do. s10	103¾
5,000	Mil. & St. P. 7 3-10 conv.	88	200	do. b60	104⅛
500	Alt. & T. H. 1st.	92⅛	800	do. s3	103¾
10	Fourth Nat. Bk.	104	12	do.	104
200	West. U. Tel.	35	100	Mil. & St. P.	69⅛
100	do.	35⅛	100	do.	69⅝
200	Mariposa Pf.	15⅛	100	do.	69⅛
200	Mariposa Mining	8	200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	83⅞
300	Pac. M. S. S. Co.	56⅜	100	do.	83⅝
100	do.	56⅛	100	do. s60	83⅝
200	do.	56¼	100	Tol., W. & W.	58⅜
200	do.	56⅜	100	P., Ft. W. & Chi. Guar.	85⅛
100	do.	56½	122	Chic., B. & Q.	150
100	do. b3	56⅛	25	New-Jersey Cen.	92¾
215	Adams Ex.	58	50	Bos., H. & E.	11
200	do.	58⅛	50	do.	10⅞
			6	N. Y. & N. H.	141
			60	Mar. & Cin. 1st Pf.	9
			500	Ohio & Miss.	25⅝
			100	Col., C. & I. C. R.	24
			100	do.	24⅛
			25	Dub. & S. C. R.	108

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

$500	U. S. 6s, '81 C...	117⅜	11,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	115⅛
15,000	do.	117⅝	75,000	do.	115⅛
1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62	115⅝	100,000	U.S. 5-20 R., '67	115⅛
21,500	do.	115⅝	30,000	do.	115⅜
50,000	do.	115⅝	11,000	do. c	115⅛
10,000	U.S. 5-20 R., '62.c	113	10,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '67...b3	115⅝
5,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '64	113⅛	241,000	do.	115⅛
25,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '65	112⅛	1,000	U. S. 5s, '74, C.	112⅞
50,000	do. s3	113	12,500	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	107⅜
50,000	U.S. 5-20 R., '65, new	115⅜			

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$3,000	Tenn. 6s, n.	52⅛	200	N. Y. Cen.	183⅝
2,000	Va. St. 6s, ex c.	54	200	do.	183¾
22,000	N. Car. St. 6s.	47	200	do.	183⅞
10,000	N. C. St. 6s, new, special tax	40⅜	200	Erie	27⅞
2,000	do.	40⅛	700	do.	27½
10,000	do.	40	200	Erie Pf.	44
60,000	do.	39⅞	200	Hudson River	160
40,000	do.	39¾	100	Mich. Cen.	120⅝
10,000	do.	39⅝	300	La. Sh. & M. So.	88⅛
[illegible]	do.	39⅜	300	Chi. & N. W.	70⅞
4,000	Clev. & P. 4th M.	73	400	do.	70⅝
5,000	Col. C. & I. C. R. 1st M. bds.	73⅛	300	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	85⅜
100	West. U. Tel.	35⅜	100	Chi. & R. I.	103⅝
100	do.	35⅛	100	Mil. & St. Paul. s60	69
200	do.	35⅛	200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	83⅝
200	Mariposa Pf.	15	100	N. J. Cen. R.	92⅞
200	do.	15⅛	23	P., Ft. W. & Chi. Guar.	85⅞
200	do.	15⅛	122	do.	85⅝
200	Quick. M. Co.	13⅛	200	Ohio & Miss. b10	25⅝
100	Pac. M. S. S. Co.	55	100	do.	25⅜
100	do.	54⅝	100	Tol., W. & W.	58⅝
200	Am. M. U. Ex.	34⅜	200	H. & St. J. R. Pf.	107⅛
200	Adams Ex.	58⅛	100	C. & Ind. C.	24⅛
100	Wells-Far. Ex.	20		bet. call	24⅛

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

$10,000	Am. Gold...s3	127⅛	100	L. S. & M. So.	88⅛
10,000	do.	127⅛	100	do. c	88⅛
200	Rock Island	103⅛	100	do. b30	88⅛
100	Quick. M. Co.	13⅛	300	do.	88
100	Cumberland	28	100	do. s3	88⅛
100	Ohio & Miss...b3	25⅜	100	Chi. & N. W.	70⅛
200	West. U. Tel...b3	35⅛	100	do. b3	70⅛
100	do. b3	34⅛	100	do. b10	70⅜
100	do. b3	34⅛	100	Erie	27⅛
100	do.	34⅛	100	Erie Pf.	43
100	Pacific Mail	55⅛	1000	Canada M. Co. s3	80
100	do. c	55⅛	100	do.	75
100	do.	55⅛	100	do.	78
500	Reading...s5	97	100	Mariposa	8⅛
100	do.	97⅛	100	do.	7⅛
900	do.	96⅛			

[illegible] TUESDAY, Nov. 16—6 P. M.

The Wall-street markets were [illegible] better to-day, although Money on call loans is quoted full 7 ₱ cent per annum. The Foreign Exchanges are firm at 109@109½ ₱ cent. 60 days London, and 5f. 18¾@5f. 18⅛ to the dollar on Paris. There is rather a better supply of transient bills on France than England, in proportion to the demand. The inquiry for Merchant paper, of short dates and prime signatures, has decidedly improved within the last few days, and the rates are more reasonable than for several weeks past. The quotations are 8@9 ₱ cent. per annum on 60 days, and 10@12 ₱ cent. on 90 days @ 4 months. The classification of names is very strict, but the fact that Money lenders are better disposed to buy paper and to withdraw part of their means from demand loans for this purpose appears to be well established. The Gold Market changed but slightly from the last price of yesterday, 127¼@127⅛ ₱ cent. The speculation continues of an indifferent nature, notwithstanding the experiment about to be tried of renewing the system of daily clearings through the reëstablished Gold Exchange Bank. The proceedings of the Gold Room on the subject were reported in our last paper. The following sales of Gold were made by the Treasury Office to-day. The gross amount bid for was $2,295,000.

AWARDS OF GOLD NOV. 16.

Lee, Bliss & Co.		G. C. Magoun.	
$5,000	127.15	$30,000	127.16
5,000	127.05	60,000	127.06
Wilmerding, Hoguet & Co.		Gibson Beadleston & Co.	
15,000	127.15	25,000	127.08
S. Brush.		25,000	127.10
1,500	127.02	25,000	127.12
M. & H. Clarkson.		25,000	127.15
11,000	127.02	Roosevelt & Son.	
Trevor & Colgate.		10,000	127.10
160,000	127.05	P. Hayden.	
63,000	127.02	10,000	127.06
Cunningham & Mead.		J. B. Summerfield & Co.	
5,000	127.10	10,000	127.10
White, Morris & Co.		10,000	127.08
25,000	127.10	10,000	127.05
25,000	127.08	W. T. Hatch & Son.	
Hagen & Billings.		10,000	127.06
10,000	127.03	Duff, Timmerman & Co.	
Kennedy, Hutchinson & Co.		50,000	127.06
25,000	127.14	D. J. & Z. S. Ely & Co.	
25,000	127.09	3,500	127.02
25,000	127.07	G. D. Arthur & Co.	
25,000	127.04	50,000	127.05
5,500	127.02	50,000	127.07
Pupke & Reid.		S. R. Jacobs.	
5,000	127.20	2,500	127.02
5,000	127.15	10,000	127.04
10,000	127.05	Reid, Leo & Content.	
		50,000	127.03
		50,000	127.10
Total	$1,000,000		

The Public Funds improved to 115¾ ₱ cent. for the 5-20s of 1867 and the other Gold-bearing Stocks of the United States, rated in about the same proportion, the market being less bearish than for some weeks past and the disposition stronger to operate for better prices. The Treasury Office will take the whole $3,000,000, advertised to be purchased this week, at 12 o'clock to-morrow, in consequence of Thursday being a holiday.

The railway market further improved on the Vanderbilt New-York Roads, which sold up to 184 ₱ cent. for New-York Central and 160 for Hudson River. The two Stocks will be sold in their consolidated form in a few days, and separate from the Debt Certificates, which, while guaranteed to pay the same net dividends per annum, will no doubt have a price of their own. Transfers are already being made at the Union Trust Company into the new corporation of the "New-York Central and Hudson River Railway Company," and into the Consolidated Debt Certificates of the same Company. In addition to the rise of 2 ₱ cent. in New-York Central there was a stronger feeling in Northwest Common Stock, and a fair demand for most of the Western lines, and some confidence is felt on the Street that the worst of the depression growing out of the panic at the close of September has been seen. The Winter traffic on the Roads and the December and February Dividends upon the important Capitals of the Chicago and North, and of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Companies, whatever these may be, must have an important influence upon the general market, although, at present, the Vanderbilt Stocks are looked to as likely to lead the list in any decided upward movement. The Southern State Bonds were lower on the North Carolina Specials. The 2 ₱ cent. rise of yesterday in Missouris was sustained, owing to the scarcity of the Bonds.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Monday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, NOV. 16.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States 10-40s	107¼	107½
United States 5-20s of 1862	115½	115⅝
United States 5-20s of 1867	115½	115¾
American Gold Coin	127¼	127⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	109	109
New Bonds of Tennessee	52¾	52¾
Old Tennessees	60½	60
North Carolina Bonds, new	38	37½
Old North Carolinas	47	47
New-York Central	181⅞	184½
Reading Railway	96⅞	97⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	103⅝	103½
Northwest Common	70⅜	70¾
Northwest Preferred	85	85⅝
Pacific Mail Company	55½	54½
St. Paul Preferred	83⅜	83¾
St. Paul Common	68⅞	69⅛
Hudson River	157⅞	160½
Lake Shore	88	88¼
Erie	27¼	27½
Ohio and Mississippi	26	26¼

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ ct. reg., 1881	117⅛	5-20 coup., n. iss., 1865	115⅛
6 ₱ ct. coup., 1881	117⅛	5-20 coup., 1867	115⅛
5-20 reg., 1862	113	5-20 coup., 1868	115⅛
5-20 coup., 1862	115⅛	10-40 registered	107⅛
5-20 coup., 1864	113	10-40 coupon	107⅛
5-20 coup., 1865	113⅛	6s currency	107⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, ex coup.	59⅝	Rhode Island 6s.	93
Tennessee 6s, n bonds.	52	Alabama 5s.	60
Georgia 6s.	81	Alabama 8s.	92
Georgia 7s, n. bonds.	92	Ohio 6 ₱ cent, 1886.	100
N. Carolina 6s.	47	Illinois War Loan	102
N. Carolina, n. bonds.	37	N. Y. reg. B'ty Loan.	108⅛
N. Car., Special Tax.	39⅛	N. Y. coup. B'ty L'n.	109
S. Carolina, n. bonds.	65⅛	N. Y. 7s, C. Loan, 1870.	100⅛
Missouri 6s.	89⅛	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, 1872.	100⅛
Mo., H. & St. Jo. Iss.	88	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, 1873.	100⅛
Louisiana 6s.	65	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, 1874.	100⅛
La. 6s, Levee bonds.	59	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, 1875.	100
California 7s.	122	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, 1877.	100
Cal. 7s, large bonds.	122	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, 1878.	101
Connecticut 6s.	99		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	133	Irving	115
Manhattan	144	Metropolitan	138
Merchants'	128	Market	124
Mechanics'	143	Nassau	103
Union	125	Continental	101⅛
America	146	St. Nicholas	115
Phenix	107⅛	Commonwealth	111
North River	95	Importers' & Traders'	138
National	115	Park	160
Seventh Ward	110	Manuf. & Merchants'	101
State of New-York	106	Central National	109
Commerce	121⅛	Fourth National	104
Broadway	275	Ninth National	114
Ocean	75	Tenth National	85
American Exchange	110	Oriental	150
Bank of the Republic	118	Bkrs' & Brokers' As.	103⅛
Hanover	108		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	89	Tol. & Wab. 2d	80
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	89⅛	Tol. & Wab. Equip. B.	78
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	85	Tol., W. & W. C. C. S. F.	82
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	85	Gt. West. 2d, '93	78
Erie 7s, 2d Ind., '79	88	Chi. & R. I. 1st	98
Erie 7s, 3d Ind., '83	84	Chi., R. I. & Pacific	93⅛
Erie 7s, 5th Ind., '88	77	Morris & Essex 1st	95⅛
Hud. R. 7s 1st, '69-70	100⅛	Morris & Essex 2d	92
Hud. R. 7s 2d S. F., '85	103⅛	N. J. Cen. New B.	95
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, '82	115	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st	100
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d	87	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d	93
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c	94	Cleve. & Pitts. 2d	88
Pac. R. 7s guar. by Mo	91	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th	72⅛
Cen. Pacific B.	92⅛	Chi. & Alt. 1st	100
Union Pacific 1st B.	84	Ohio & Miss. 1st	92
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75	115	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	92⅛
Alt. & T. H. 1st	90	Peninsula R. R. B.	84
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref.	79	St. L. & Iron M. B.	80⅛
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc.	75	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 8s	100
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	92	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10	88
Chi. & N. W. Int. B.	84	Mil. & St. P. 1st	88⅛
Cen. 7 ₱ c. Conv.	85	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d.	85
Cen. 7 ₱ c. 1st	97	Chi. & Gt. East. 1st	70
Lack. & West. B.	90	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st	73⅛
Del., L. & W. 1st	96	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	94
Del., L. & W. 2d	92		

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1869.

General balance yesterday	$87,942,106 85
Gold receipts	[illegible]
Gold payments	[illegible]
Gold balance	[illegible]
Currency receipts	[illegible]
Currency payments	[illegible]
Currency balance	[illegible]
General balance	[illegible]
Customs	[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD—Nov. 16.
Reported by Messrs. Smith, Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	[illegible]	[illegible]
City 6s, new	101¼	101½
Camden and Amboy	120⅝	120
Pennsylvania Central	53⅝	53½
Reading	97	97⅛
Lehigh Valley	53⅝	53¾
Catawissa Preferred	33¾	35
Philadelphia and Erie	28	28½
Lehigh Navigation	33½	33¾
Lehigh Gold Loan	[illegible]	96½

There has been more call for the First Mortgage Bonds of the several Pacific Railroad enterprises, including the Central Pacific Six ₱ Cents. at 92¾@93; and the Western Pacific Sixes at 90 ₱ cent. and accrued interest in currency, the latter being the new loan, which Messrs. FISK & HATCH, the financial agents of the Western Pacific Company, brought into market less than a week ago, and which has met with a very encouraging sale, giving assurance of the early disposal of the whole issue of $2,800,000. The aggregate of the loan is less than a third of the estimated value of the property, on which it is a lien, and which is otherwise unincumbered. The Road was completed and placed in thorough working order early in September. In October it made a handsome traffic exhibit as regards both passengers and freight. It is the connecting link between the extreme Western terminus of the Great Central National Pacific Railroad route at Sacramento and the City of San Francisco. It runs through the most populous portion of California, traversing, in its course, the three great agricultural valleys of Sacramento, San Joaquin and Contra Costa. The first mortgage on this road is a thirty-year loan, the interest and principal of which are made payable, expressly in coin, at the City of New-York.

The Kansas Pacific Loan is being marketed at a satisfactory rate. It is a first mortgage on the great Pacific Railway, now in progress of construction from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado, and of which some 437 miles have already been put in successful operation.

The following is a statement of the earnings of the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad:

	1869.	1868.	Increase.
August	$50,278 51	$27,717 23	$22,651 28
September	84,364 28	48,257 64	36,106 64
Total	$134,642 79	$75,974 87	$58,677 92

Increase over 77 per cent.

The Atlantic and Gulf Railway runs from Savannah to Bainbridge, Ga. This increase in its earnings is an evidence of the increasing prosperity of the Southern States.

The week's exports of Domestic Produce have been to the currency value of $3,890,927.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY LOAN.—Secured by a Land Grant of Three Millions of Acres in Kansas and Colorado, a FIRST MORTGAGE upon the proposed extension of the great Kansas Pacific Railway from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado, and a mortgage upon the road now in successful operation for 437 miles, and *earning more than enough to pay the interest on this new loan.* This loan runs thirty years; pays seven per cent.; Principal and Interest PAYABLE IN GOLD. There is no better investment in the market. For Maps, Pamphlets and Circulars, address DABNEY, MORGAN & Co., No. 53 Exchange-place, and M. K. JESUP & COMP'Y, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

☞ LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The railroad connecting Louisville and Nashville, Ky., is, with its branches, 367 miles in length. The cost of the road and equipment has been $15,286,000. Its bonded debt is but $2,364,000. Its stock pays eight per cent. dividends, and the Company has never failed to meet all liabilities at maturity.

The road has been in successful operation many years, and is doing a large and steadily increasing business. The Income account for the fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1869, stands: Gross Earnings, $2,381,138 55; Expenses, $1,349,461 79; Net Earnings, $1,031,676 76. The INCREASED EARNINGS of July, August and September, 1869, over those of the corresponding months of 1868, were $161,713 47.

To obtain funds for purchasing other lines which will add largely to the value of its entire property, and to retire the present indebtedness of $2,364,000 at maturity, the Company has executed a mortgage to James Punnett and Junius B. Alexander, of the City of New-York, as Trustees, upon its entire lines of road, with all its rolling stock, property, franchise and income, to secure the prompt payment of its bonds for eight million dollars. These bonds are for one thousand dollars each, payable thirty years from 1st of April, 1868, and bear seven per cent. interest. The coupons are payable April and October, at the Bank of America, in New-York.

These bonds are a first mortgage upon the present road, which has cost over Fifteen Million Dollars, and whose net earnings are now double the entire interest obligation it would assume.

The mortgage will be for an unusually small proportion of the value or income of the property, and we therefore unqualifiedly recommend these bonds to investors as in all respects a first-class security.

It is the purpose of the Company to issue, at present, only a small portion of its bonds secured under this mortgage, which we are now authorized to sell, in lots to suit purchasers, at ninety and accrued interest.

J. B. ALEXANDER & CO.,
No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.

☞ THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE the First Mortgage Eight Per Cent. Bonds of the Mobile and Montgomery Railroad at 85 per cent. and accrued interest. This road constitutes an important link in the Trunk Line, connecting the Southwest with the Northern States. It is doing a large and profitable business, and the mortgage under which these bonds are issued limited to $1,250,000 on 161 miles of road, which is but $7,600 per mile. These facts prove them to be a perfectly safe and most inviting investment.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., Bankers,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

☞ ST. LOUIS CITY SPECIAL TAX SEWER BONDS, twenty years to run, interest Six per Cent., payable semi-annually, at the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York. These bonds are desirable, as a special tax is levied to pay the interest and principal. We offer fifty thousand.

JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING,
No. 16 Wall-st.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT BONDS of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company. 7 per cent. gold interest, free of United States taxes. We recommend these bonds as a safe and profitable investment, producing nearly 10 per cent. per annum in currency, and in exchange for 5 20 bonds, yielding an increase of 45 per cent. in net annual income. Present price 98 and interest.
Full particulars furnished by
JAY COOKE & CO.

☞ NEW-ORLEANS CITY BONDS.
Six per cent. coupon, interest payable in this City January and July, due 1st January, 1875, for sale at 75 and accrued interest by
MORTON, BLISS & CO., No. 30 Broad-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 16, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	4	Spirits Turp., bbls.	328
Beeswax, pkgs	5	Crude Turp., bbls.	109
Cotton, bales	2,571	Tar, bbls.	274
Copper, bbls.	29	Resin, bbls.	581
Copper, cakes	127	Petroleum, Ref., bbls	245
Dried Fruit, pkgs	350	Pork, bbls.	180
Eggs, bbls.	686	Beef, pkgs.	368
Flour, bbls.	19,392	Cutmeats, pkgs.	10
Wheat, bushels	170,828	Lard, pkgs.	288
Corn, bushels	41,019	Stearine, pkgs.	44
Malt, bushels	8,528	Butter, pkgs.	2,309
Barley, bushels	136,671	Cheese, pkgs.	7,492
Oats, bushels	101,144	Oil, Lard, pkgs.	53
Flaxseed, bushels	3,238	Rice, pkgs.	43
Beans, bushels	444	Starch, pkgs.	2,215
[illegible] Peas, bags	29	Tobacco, hhds.	15
[illegible] bags	[illegible]	Tobacco, tcs. and cs.	24
Hemp, bales	[illegible]	Whisky, bbls.	483
Hops, bales	[illegible]	Wool, bales	125
Leather, sides	15,[illegible]		

The export clearances, since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamship *City of [illegible]*, for Liverpool—[illegible] bushels Wheat, 734 bales Hops, [illegible],100 lbs. Cheese, [illegible] bales Cotton, 25 bbls. Pork, [illegible] lbs. Bacon.

By the steamship *Pennsylvania*, for Liverpool—163 bales Hops, 29,250 bushels Wheat, [illegible] Seed Cake, 1,390 bbls. Flour, 232,248 lbs. Tallow, [illegible] bales Cotton.

By the ship *Great Western*, for Liverpool—[illegible] bbls. Asphaltum, 57 hhds. Tobacco, [illegible] bushels Wheat, 50 bbls. Shoe Pegs, [illegible] Lignumvitæ, 53,548 lbs. Tallow, [illegible] Cotton, [illegible].

By the [illegible], for Bremen—[illegible] gallons Refined Petroleum.

By the steamship [illegible], for [illegible]—[illegible] Machinery, 224 kegs Caviar, 21 cases [illegible], 1 case Cigars, 1 case [illegible], [illegible] cases Sewing Machines, 1,0[illegible] bales Cotton, 460 bales Tobacco, 10 cases Tobacco, 18 hhds. Tobacco, [illegible] Clocks, 20 bbls. Dried Apples, 100 cases Shells, 25 pkgs. Axes, 1 case Chromos, 1,000 bbls. Resin, 4 pkgs. Castings, 100 boxes Extracts, 13 cases Oil Stone, 4 cases Oysters, 1 bbl. Flour, 2 bales Hogs' Hair, 4,016 lbs. Manufactured Tobacco, 11 cases Knitting Machines, 21 bales Hops.

By the bark *Union*, for Bristol—30,000 bushels Wheat.

By the brig *Adele Maria*, for Cork—19,987 bushels Wheat.

By the brig *Albatross*, for Corunna and Cadiz—48,000 gallons Refined Petroleum, 6,000 Staves.

By the brig *Lenoir*, for Leghorn—1,729 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Are very quiet at $7 37½@$7 62½ for Pots, and $9@$9 25 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been dull and heavy, at 39½c.@40c. for Yellow, ₱ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Have been quoted steady in price, but have been without remarkable activity, since our last. We quote: Men's Thick Kip Boots at $2 50@$4 75; Boys', $1 75@$3; Youths', $1 37½@$2 55; Men's Calf Pegged, $3 25@$5 50; Men's Calf Sewed, $4@$6 50; Boys' Calf Pegged, $2@$3 75; Youths', $2@$2 75; Men's Kip Brogans, $1@$1 75; Men's Split Brogans, 95c.@$1 25; Boys' Kip and Split Brogans, 85c.@$1 30; Youths', 65c.@$1 10; Men's Split and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Calf and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Buff and Calf Congress, $1 75@$2 50; Boys' C, $1 35@$2; Youths', 90c.@$1 50; Women's Split and Kip Boots, 95c.@$1 40; Women's Split and Kip Balmorals, $1@$1 50; Women's Buff and Calf Balmorals, $1 25@$2 25; Ladies' Sewed Goat and Calf Boots, $1 75@$2 50; Ladies' Sewed Goat Balmorals, $2@$3; Misses' Pegged Buff Goat and Kid, $1 25@$1 75; Misses' Sewed, $1 60@$2 20; Children's Sewed, 75c.@$1 25; Children's Pegged, 60c.@$1 05; Ladies' City-made Gaiters, $1 75@$2; Ladies' Eastern-made, $1 05@$3; Misses' Eastern-made, 90c.@$1 75; Children's Eastern-made, 70c.@$1 10; Children's Fancy S, B, and Heel Shoes, 40c.@$1 ₱ pair.

BRICKS—Are in request and firm, including Common Hard at $5 50@$8; Croton at $16@$18, and Philadelphia Front at $45 ₱ thousand.

CANDLES—Have been inactive at former prices, including Adamantine, light weight, 20c.@22c.; Plain Sperm, 45c.@48c.; Patent Sperm at 55c.@58c. ₱ lb.

CEMENT—Is salable and firm at $2 for Rosendale ₱ bbl.

COAL—Has been in moderate demand and held firmly, including Liverpool Gas Cannel at $13; Newcastle Gas at $10, and Liverpool House Cannel at $17@$18 ₱ ton of 2,240 lbs. Anthracite at $8 50@$10 50 ₱ ton of 2,000 lbs.

COCOA—Guayaquil is quoted at 11c., gold, in bond, and 14c.@14½c., gold, free, ₱ lb.; sales 170 bags, free, at 14c., gold, ₱ lb.

COFFEE—Has been quiet, yet generally steady in price. The week's receipts of Rio, as made up by Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON, have been 11,067 bags; sales, 5,027 bags; stock in importers' hands, here, 74,213 bags; and at all the distributing ports, 101,413 bags. Cargo prices are now quoted thus: Ordinary cargoes, 8½c.@9c.; fair cargoes, 9¼c.@10c.; good cargoes, 10¼c.@11c.; prime cargoes, 11¼c.@12c., gold, in bond, ₱ lb., 45 and 60 days. We quote: Java, 22c.@23¼c.; Maracaibo, 17¼c.@21¼c.; Laguayra, 16¼c.@18c.; Rio, 8¼c.@12¼c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17¼c.@19¼c.; Jamaica, 15c.@16c.; Singapore, 20c.@22¼c.; Costa Rica, 14¼c.@18¼c.; Manila, 16c.@18c.; Mexican, 16c.@18c.; Savanilla, 16c.@18¼c., gold, ₱ lb.

Stock of Rio in Importers' Hands at the Distributing Ports.

	Bags.
At New-Orleans	10,900
At Mobile	1,000
At Baltimore	15,200
At New-York	74,213
Grand total	101,413

COTTON—Has been more active and a shade dearer, sales having been reported of 3,323 bales, (of which 320 bales were to arrive,) including 2,224 bales to shippers, 904 bales to spinners and 195 bales to speculators. Also 200 bales, basis Low Mid'ling, for November delivery, at 24⅛c.; and 200 bales do., February delivery at 24⅞c.@25c. ₱ lb. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA are quoting as follows, in their letters for to-morrow's steamer, the

Closing Prices of Cotton:

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	23¾	23¾	24	24¼
Good Ordinary	24⅜	24⅜	24½	25⅛
Low Middling	24⅞	24⅞	25⅜	25⅝
Middling	25⅜	25⅜	25⅝	26⅛

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales
Receipts thus far this week	11,242
Receipts last week	22,543
Receipts the preceding week	16,557
Receipts since Sept. 1	175,906
Receipts since Jan. 1	538,527
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	638,737
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	638,886
Export clearances since our last	2,882
Exports since Sept. 1	78,419
Exports since Jan. 1	261,615
Exports for year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,479
Exports for year ending Jan. 1, 1869	338,587
Estimated stock here	21,000

DRUGS AND DYEWOODS—Have been in very limited request, as a rule, at about former quotations.

FEATHERS—The demand for Live Geese has been restricted and prices have been quoted barely steady at from 85c.@92½c. ₱ lb.

FISH—The inquiry for the leading kinds has been moderate on the basis of our quotations. Dry Cod at $6 50@$7 50 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $23 50@$28 50; No. 2 do., $15 50@$18; No. 3 do., $9 75@$14 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $5@$7 50 ₱ bbl.; Smoked Herring, 52c.@55c. for Scale, and 40c.@45c. for No. 1 ₱ box.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Continue inactive at former rates.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western Flour has been more freely offered and purchased at lower prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 13,100 bbls., in lots, including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $4 90@$5 30, very inferior to good Extra State at $5 35@$5 75, good to choice Spring Wheat Extra State at $5 75@$6 35, and poor to good shipping brands of Round-hoop Ohio at $5 40@$5 80 ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$4 90@$5 30
Extra State	5 35@ 6 35
Extra Illinois, Indiana, &c.	5 50@ 7 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	5 40@ 5 80
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 85@ 8 00
Extra Genesee	6 40@ 8 50
Poor to Fancy Extra Missouri	6 15@ 9 75

Southern Flour has been more active at, however, lower and irregular rates. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,650 bbls., in lots, at from $5 45@$6 20 for poor to fair Ordinary, and $6 25@$10 25 for fair Ordinary to very choice Extra, the latter rate for Greenfield, from dock, ₱ bbl. California Flour continues nominal. Rye Flour is in demand at $4 70@$6 15 for Inferior to very Choice, ₱ bbl.; sales, 270 bbls. Cornmeal is more active at $4 85@$5 25 for Western, $5@$5 15 for Jersey, $5@$5 25 for Southern, $5 35 for Caloric, and $5 25@$5 35 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, 850 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is in request and firm at $3 65@$4 15, ₱ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—Layer Raisins have been in pretty good request, but at less buoyant prices; sales have been reported of 3,000 boxes, 1,250 half-boxes, and 500 quarter-boxes at $4 35, $2 35, and $1 25, respectively. Currants have been in moderate demand at about previous figures; 170 casks changed hands at 11¼c.@11¾c. for old crop, and 14c. for new, ₱ lb. There have been placed on Sardines, of which 450 cases have been disposed of on private terms, the prevailing quotations having been 31c.@31¼c. for half, and 18c.@18¾c. for quarter-boxes. Some job lots of Turkish Prunes have been disposed of at 12c.@12¼c., and Dates at 12c. ₱ lb. By auction, there was an extensive sale of new crop Smyrna Figs, the offering having embraced 20,000 drums, 4,000 boxes, 100 cases in baskets, 150 cases in linen bags, 50 cases in cartons, 150 cases in 2, 4, and 8 lb. drums. The drums were sold at 13¼c.@24c.; cases at 17¾c.@20c.; bags at 16c.@16½c., and French cartons at 22c.@24c.; also, a large sale of fresh Palermo, Malaga and Messina Oranges and Lemons at fair market rates. We quote: New crop Layer Raisins at $4 35@$4 37½; old crop Layer Raisins at $3 40@$4 ₱ box; Currants at 11¼c.@14c. ₱ lb.; Almonds, 18c.@27½c.; Figs, 13¼c.@25c.; Turkish Prunes, 12c.@12¼c.; Brazil Nuts, 14c.@15c. ₱ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in better supply and quoted off in price 2c.@3c. ₱ bushel, yet has shown less activity, the shipping and speculative inquiry having fallen off considerably; sales have been reported, since our last, of 134,350 bushels, including White Western at $1 41@$1 52; very inferior to prime at $1 20@$1 39, closing at $1 38@$1 39 for Prime Amber; No. 1 Spring at $1 32; No. 2 Spring at $1 21@$1 27; Mixed Nos. 1 and 2 do., at $1 30; No. 3 Spring at $1 10@$1 15; Rejected Spring at $1 05; White State at $1 50; Amber State at $1 36@$1 40; White Southern at $1 50@$1 60, and Red and Amber Southern at $1 37@$1 40 ₱ bushel. Corn has been moderately active, opening at firmer rates, but closing at lower and drooping prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 78,000 bushels at $1@$1 05 for damaged and heated New Mixed Western; $1 06@$1 11 for poor to very choice Mixed Western, closing heavily at $1 07@$1 08 for full loads of prime; $1 10@$1 13 for White and Yellow Western, ₱ bushel. Rye rules dull at from $1 02@$1 05 for Western, and $1 15@$1 16 for State, ₱ bushel; sales have been reported of 2,700 bushels, in lots, within our range. Barley has been in less demand and quoted lower, closing in favor of buyers; sales have been reported since our last of 43,000 bushels at $1 07 for two-rowed State; $1 12½@$1 20 for four-rowed do.; $1 30@$1 32½ for Canada West, and 83c.@90c. for damaged, ₱ bushel. Oats have been in less demand at reduced prices; sales have been reported since our last of 47,000 bushels at 62c.@65¼c., from depot and delivered, for heated and choice Western and State, closing at 64½c. for Prime Western, ₱ bushel. The export clearances since our last have been 1,290 bbls. Flour and 96,360 bushels Wheat for Liverpool; 20,000 bushels Wheat for Bristol, and 19,987 bushels Wheat for Cork and orders. Messrs. FASSETT & MCCAULEY, of San Francisco, have had delivered at the Produce Exchange in this City some remarkable specimens of Club Wheat. One sheaf, composed of 50 heads, averaging 60 grains each, was grown from a single seed by J. R. SHERMAN, Pacheco, Cal., giving an increase of 3,000 fold. A specimen grown from a seed, taken from the crapo of a wild goose shot in Colorado, is in a cluster form, and seems of remarkably prolific variety.

The Albany *Argus* says: "The boats which passed Fultonville between noon on Saturday and noon on Monday covered 21 loads of Lumber, 45 of Wheat, 39 of Apples, 12 of Barley, 6 each of Flour and Oats, 5 each of Corn and Salt, 4 of Coal, 2 each of Feed and Potatoes, and 1 each of Cheese and Staves. List of boats which passed Fultonville during twenty-four hours prior to 1:30 A. M. Nov. 15, 1869:

Flour—Amos V. Graves, Oswego; R. Martin, Rochester; Monitor, Salina; John A. Woolcott, Lockport; Murtle Sarah, Rochester; Lottie, Phœnix; J. J. Haight, Rochester.

Corn—Willie E. Roberts, Buffalo; John A. McDongal, Buffalo; Chas. Squires, Buffalo; Mary H. Case, Buffalo; Marion, Buffalo.

Apples—James C. Pullman, Montezuma; Sam Scott, Albion; John Austin, Oswego; Wm. Haskins, Lockport; Dr. J. P. Huntley, Palmyra; Union, Palmyra; Andrew Case, Palmyra; Muscoma, Rochester; O. C. Marsh, Montezuma; C. C. Parker, Albion; E. S. Houghtailing, Palmyra; Idaho, Brockport; T. J. Hemling, Medina; John McCann, Middleport; Cora Dawley, Albion; Carl K. Tinney, Albion; Duroc, Rochester; Yacht, Rochester; Arno, Rochester; Ben Doty, Montezuma; Charles Bowley, Montezuma; N. Huntley, Montezuma; Sabbath Keeper, No. 2, Palmyra; B. E. Faunce, Rochester; Eddie Traver, Rochester; Tycoon, Utica; H. Williamson, Medina; J. D. Crane, Buffalo; Nora, Palmyra; R. W. H. Carter, Montezuma; John W. Beck, Palmyra; F. K. Jones, Palmyra; A. M. Newcomb, Albion; Ella Depuy, Medina; P. B. Taylor, Palmyra; A. D. Hacy, Palmyra; J. P. Hager, Brockport; Nelson Young, Gasport; Allie Witter, Montezuma, Palmyra.

Lumber—Chas. O'Connor, Oswego; A. W. Sweet, Oswego; Sheridan, Oswego; Sabbath Keeper No. 1, Oswego; J. S. Morman, Tonawanda; Nicholas Dish, Buffalo; John Bliss, Oswego; J. Isabella, Oswego; T. H. Allen, Oswego; J. Pritchard, Rome; Good Templar, Rome; Fall Brook No. 6, Buffalo; A. N. Cheeny, Lyons Falls; Annie B. Cornmeyer, Lyons Falls; B. A. Towner, Rome; Ion, Oswego; N. D. Bronson, Boonville; Alton, Buffalo; Seam & Clark, Rome; D. W. Whitney, Buffalo; Isaac Wright, Buffalo; P. Robinson, Oswego; Aldebert, Oswego; Armstrong, Oswego; W. P. Herrig, Oswego; Harbinger, Oswego; R. Warr, Rome.

Wheat—W. R. Jenny, Buffalo; W. H. Cheeny, Buffalo; Handy Andy, Buffalo; Marquette, Buffalo; Dean Richmond, Buffalo; Geo. H. Preston, Buffalo; Bath, Buffalo; Herman, Buffalo; Mary Ann Clark, Buffalo; T. W. Green, Buffalo; H. Holbrook, Buffalo; Auburn City Bank, Buffalo; L. M. Collins, Buffalo; Mary A. Graves, Buffalo; Woodbine, Buffalo; F. Bowen, Rochester; Isaac Filkins, Buffalo; P. W. La[illegible], Buffalo; [illegible], Buffalo; [illegible], Buffalo; [illegible], Buffalo; Contest, Oswego; Charles H. Upton, Buffalo; [illegible], Buffalo; Dr. Peter Failing, Buffalo; W. W. Wells, Buffalo; Ellen Wood, Buffalo; O. C. French, Buffalo; Vicksburg, Buffalo; A. H. Wells, Buffalo; James Upton, Brockport; E. B. Bodge, Oswego; [illegible] Lewis, Buffalo; James H. Baker, Buffalo; Anna, Buffalo; Tip Top, Oswego; Minnesota, Buffalo; [illegible], Buffalo; G. B. Daniels, Buffalo; W. H. Burton, Buffalo.

Mixed—H. Thomas, Penn Yan; Fred. Tabor, Rochester; Constitution, Oswego; J. A. Kelsey, Montezuma; Geo. P. Hair, Rome; H. M. Griffin, Montezuma.

Oats—Ira A. Betts, Buffalo; N. Stewart, Buffalo; Jennie A. Allen, Buffalo; Monitor, Salina; Taylor & Crate, Salina; Seth C. Roberts, Salina; Frank L. Marsden, Palmyra.

Coal—P. B. No. 3, Watkins; Fall Brook, No. 7, Watkins; Mary Giles, Geneva; Frank Russ, Geneva.

Shipstuff—The Tyler, Oswego; Lottie, Phœnix.

Staves—Frances, Buffalo.

Salt—Chas. J. Johnson, Syracuse; B. Hagaman, Syracuse; Matilda, Syracuse; J. Harris, Salina; J. E. Miller, Syracuse.

Potatoes—Union, Palmyra; E. S. Houghtaling, Palmyra; Wm. Babcock, Palmyra; Cora Dawley, Albion; Sabbath Keeper, No. 3, Palmyra; Tycoon, Utica.

Cheese, &c.—A. P. Gilbert, Lyons Falls.

Barley—Nettie Donaldson, Oswego; Frank Donaldson, Oswego; James Platt, Oswego; Ed. L. Anthony, Oswego; Walter Scott, Oswego; Alex. Duff, Oswego; Minnie Dingman, Oswego; H. Hamlin, Oswego; J. Merriman, Oswego; Manhattan, Oswego; A. Collins, Oswego; W. C. Rogers, Syracuse."

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been inactive at unchanged prices. Bags, 16c.@17¼c. each; Bagging, 21c.@21¾c. ₱ yard.

HAY—Bale Hay has been salable and steady at from 65c.@70c. for shipping, and 80c.@$1 10 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw is inactive at 85c.@$1 for Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Has been quiet, but steady. We quote: American at $195@$210 for undressed, and $270@$320 for dressed ₱ ton; Jute at 5c.@6c., gold; Manila, 14½c.@15c., gold; Sisal, 11¾c.@11⅞c., gold.

HIDES—Have been dull, but without change of moment in price; 500 City Slaughter changed hands at 12¼c. ₱ lb. We quote: *Dry Hides*—Buenos Ayres, 21½@23 lbs., at 22¼c.@23c.; Buenos Ayres, 24½@30 lbs., at 22¼c.; Montevideo, 20@24 lbs., at 21¾c.@24c.; Rio Grande, 20@22 lbs., at 21¼c.@22c.; Orinoco, 21@23 lbs., at 21½c.; California, 21@26 lbs., at 20c.@21c., gold, usual selection; Porto Cabello, 22@26 lbs., 16¼c.@18¼c.; Vera Cruz, 18@21 lbs., 19c.; Tampico, 20@22 lbs., 17c.@18½c.; Matamoras, 21@23 lbs., 18½c.@17½c.; San Juan and Central America, 18@21 lbs., 18c.@19c.; Maracaibo, 20@23 lbs., 14c.@15c.; Bogota, 19@22½ lbs., 18c.@19c.; Rio Hache, Dry and Dry Salted, 17@20 lbs., 14c.@15c.; Savanilla and Carthagena Salted, 24@28 lbs., 13c.@14c., gold as they run; Curaçoa, Dry-salted, 18@22 lbs., 13¼c.; St. Domingo and Port-au-Platt, 19@20 lbs., 14c.@17c., gold, as they run; Texas, 18@24 lbs., 21c.@22¼c.; Southern, 14@18 lbs., 18c.@20c., currency, as they run. *Dry-Salted Hides*—Maracaibo, 30@32 lbs., 12c.@13c.; Maranham, 26@30 lbs., 12¼c.@13½c.; Pernambuco, 28@29 lbs., 12½c.@13¼c.; Tampico and Matamoras, 27@28 lbs., 14c.@15c.; Bahia, 25@28 lbs., 12¼c.; Chili, 28@30 lbs., 15c.@16c., gold, as they run. *Wet-Salted Hides*—Buenos Ayres, 35@60 lbs., 11¼c.; Rio Grande, 38@30 lbs., 11¼c.; California, 45@50 lbs., 11c.; Para, 35@40 lbs., 10¼c. ₱ lb., gold, usual selection; New-Orleans, 60@75 lbs., 11c.@12¼c.; Country slaughter, trimmed and cured, 60@75 lbs., 12c.@12½c.; City slaughter, Ox, cured, 70@75 lbs., 12c.@12½c.; City slaughter, Cow, cured, 50@60 lbs., 12c.@12½c., ₱ lb., currency, as they run. *Upper Leather Stock*—Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Kip, 9@13 lbs., 23c.@24c., gold, usual selection; Sierra Leone, 9@10 lbs., 40c.@41c., currency, usual selection; Gambia and Bissau, 8@9 lbs., 32c.@35c., currency, usual selection; Minos, 15@16 lbs., 26c.@28c., currency, as they run. *East India Stock*—Calcutta, slaughter, Cow, 9@10 lbs., 15c.@16c.; Calcutta, dead green, Cow, 8¼@9 lbs., 13¼c.; Calcutta, Buffalo, Cow, 18@22 lbs., 13c.@14c.; Manila and Batavia, Buffalo, 20@25 lbs., 11c.; Singapore, 25@27 lbs., 11c.; Penang Cow, 10@11 lbs., 12c.@12¼c., gold, ₱ lb.

HOPS—Have been in moderate request, including New-York State New at 20c.@28c.; Eastern New at 16c.@23c.; Ohio, 15c.@22c.; Michigan, 15c.@22c. for Common to Fair; Wisconsin, 18c.@25c.; Yearlings, 6c.@11c.; Old Olds, 2c.@3c. ₱ lb. Receipts to-day, 1,382 bales; exports, 918 bales.

LATHS—Have been inactive, but steady at $2 70@$2 75 for Eastern, ₱ thousand.

LEATHER—Sole has been in fair request, at unchanged prices. The receipts, to-day, were 18,407 sides. We quote: Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Middle, 38c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Light Cropped, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Middle Cropped, 40c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Bellies Cropped, 22c.@24c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Light, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Middle, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Heavy, 28c.@31c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 30c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 30c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 27c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Heavy, 28c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, Damaged, all weights, 25c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, Poor, all weights, 20c.@23c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 41c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Heavy, 39c.@45c., cash, ₱ lb.

LIME—Rockland continues in demand at $1 50 for Common, and $1 75 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

LUMBER—Has been in moderate request at unchanged quotations.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been quoted a fraction cheaper, with sales reported of 225,000 lbs. at from 22c.@22¼c. ₱ lb. Scotch Pig Iron has been offered less freely, and has been quoted rather steadier in price, but has been without activity, sales having been reported of only 165 tons Glengarnock at $36, and 150 tons Eglinton at $35 ₱ ton. American Pig Iron has been quoted steady on the spot, but rather easier for forward delivery, on a light general trade. New Rails have been quiet, but without variation in price, American having been quoted on the basis of $77, currency, at the works, ₱ ton, and English Rails at $57, gold, ₱ ton. Of Lead, Spelter and Zinc the sales have been unimportant; prices have not varied essentially. In Tin, the only dealings of moment have been in I. C. Coke Plates, of which 500 boxes have been disposed of on private terms. We quote: Ingot Copper at 22c.@22¼c. ₱ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $38@$41; No. 2 American Pig Iron, $37@$38; American Forge, $36; Scotch Pig, $35@$37; English and American Bar Iron, refined, $82 50@$85 ₱ ton, Pig Lead, $6 37½@$6 87½, in gold, ₱ 100 lbs.; Foreign Spelter, $6 12½@$6 25, in gold, ₱ 100 lbs.; Domestic Spelter, $9@$10 12½ ₱ 100 lbs., in currency; Straits Tin, 33¼c.@33¾c., in gold, ₱ lb.; Banca Tin, 37c.@37¼c., in gold, ₱ lb.; English, 31¾c.@32c., in gold, ₱ lb.; I. C. Coke Plates, $6 75@$7 40; I. C. Charcoal Plates, $8 12½@$8 37½; Terne Plates, $5 75@$8 25, in gold, ₱ box. Zinc, 11¼c.@12c. ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been in moderate demand at about former prices. By auction, sales were made of 25 hhds. Porto Rico at 67¼c.@70c., and 300 bbls. new crop New-Orleans at 98c.@$1 01 ₱ gallon. We quote: Porto Rico at 50c.@70c.; Cuba at 35c.@58c.; New-Orleans at 90c.@$1 05 ₱ gallon, and in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed, ₱ gallon	23c.@35c.	35c.@37c.
Cuba, Clayed, ₱ gallon	33c.@37c.	40c.@42c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades, ₱ gallon	—@—	42c.@46c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades, ₱ gallon	—@—	42c.@55c.
Porto Rico, ₱ gallon	—@—	50c.@70c.
English Islands, ₱ gallon	—@—	45c.@60c.
New-Orleans, ₱ gallon	—@—	95c.@$1 05

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in light demand at about previous figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 280 bbls. good Strained at $2 20, and 224 bbls. No. 1 at from $3@$4 25 ₱ 280 lbs. The receipts were 581 bbls.; exports, 1,264 bbls. Tar has been dull, but steady; 274 bbls. were received. Crude Turpentine has been neglected and nominal; 100 bbls. arrived. Spirits Turpentine has been rather more inquired for and quoted stronger; sales having been reported of 285 bbls., in lots, at 47¼c.@47¾c., chiefly at 47¼c. for merchantable, ₱ gallon. The receipts were 336 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 47c.@48¼c., chiefly at 47¼c. for merchantable lots, ₱ gallon; Crude, $3 45@$3 50; Resin at $2 12½@$9 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for Choice White; Tar at $2 50@$3; Pitch at $2 50@$2 62½ ₱ bbl.

OILS—Whale Oil has been very dull, and only 700 bbls. Northern have been taken for manufacturing purposes, on private terms. Of Crude Sperm some 1,300 bbls. have been sold, also for manufacturing, on private terms. Menhaden has been held firmly, but has been quiet. Lard Oil has been in rather more request at full rates. Linseed has been steady in price, but without activity. We quote: Crude Whale at 85c.@95c. for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale at $1 10@$1 12; Crude Sperm at $1 65@$1 70; Unbleached Sperm at $1 90; Bleached Sperm at $1 95; Lard Oil at $1 45@$1 55; Red Oil at 85c.@93c.; Linseed Oil at 93c.@97c., in casks and barrels; Olive Oil at $1 47½@$1 50; Menhaden, 65c.@66c.; Spermaceti, 44c.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET, WEEK ENDING NOV. 15.—*Sperm* has been in better request and we note sales of 750 bbls. for manufacture, on private terms. *Whale* continues in fair demand and a sale was made of 500 bbls. Northern, for manufacture, on private terms.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States for the Week Ending Nov. 15, 1869.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
	None.	None.	None.
Previously reported	42,185	82,301	598,828
From Jan. 1, to date	42,185	82,301	598,828
Same time last year	46,309	67,537	775,497

Exports.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
For the week ending Nov. 15, 1869	100		12,125
Previously	17,868	129	234,755
From Jan. 1 to date	17,968	139	246,880
Same time last year	13,233	7,927	579,830

—*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PETROLEUM—Crude has been in fair demand, and, with very moderate offerings, has been quoted firm at 20¼c.@20¾c., chiefly at 20¼c., in bulk, with sales reported of 2,450 bbls. for early delivery; 25¼c.@26c. in shipping order here, with sales of 450 bbls., and 24¼c.@25c. in shipping order at Philadelphia, ₱ gallon. No receipts of Crude were reported here; at Philadelphia 940 bbls. arrived. Refined Oil has been offered more freely, both here and at Philadelphia, at easier prices, yet has been in quite moderate request. Sales have been reported here of 3,500 bbls. Standard White, for November, various deliveries within the month, at 33¾c.@34¼c., closing at about 33¾c.@34c.; and 3,000 bbls. Standard White, December deliveries, at 33¾c.@34c. ₱ gallon. Also at Philadelphia, 4,500 bbls. Standard White, for November, at 34¼c.@35c.; and 2,500 bbls. Standard White, December, at 34c.@34¼c. ₱ gallon. The receipts of Refined here were 245 bbls.; at Philadelphia, 3,600 bbls. The export clearances were 398,117 gallons for Bremen, 48,069 gallons for Corunna and Cadiz, and 1,729 bbls. for Leghorn. Standard White, in cases, is dull at 40¼c.@41c., and Prime White at 41c.@41½c. ₱ gallon. Naphtha is in rather more request at 11c., in bbls., and 16¼c.@17c., in cases, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been held with more firmness, but has been rather quiet. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 400 bbls., in lots, at $30 87@$31 25, chiefly at $31, for old Western Mess; $31@$31 25 for new Western and City Mess; $28 50@$29 for old and new Western and City Prime Mess, and $24 25@$27 for old and new Prime to Extra Prime, ₱ bbl.; also 500 bbls. new Mess, seller January, at $28 25@$28 50 ₱ bbl. Government bought 1,600 bbls. Mess Pork at $34 24 ₱ bbl., navy standard. Cutmeats are dull and irregular; sales have been reported, since our last, of 80 pkgs. at 12¼c.@13¼c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Shoulders; 18c.@19c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams ₱ lb. Bacon continues in moderate request at uniform prices; sales 120 boxes, chiefly City-cured, at 16¼c.@17c. ₱ lb. Dressed Hogs have been in good demand at 13¼c.@14c., the latter rate for light, ₱ lb. Lard has been in fair request, partly for forward delivery, at buoyant prices. Sales have been reported of 380 tierces and bbls., in lots, at 17¼c.@18¼c. for No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 17¾c.@18c. for City, and 17¾c.@18c. for good to prime Steam, ₱ lb. Also 500 tierces Prime Steam, seller January and February, at 17¼c. ₱ lb. Beef has been in quite moderate demand, yet quoted steady; sales 170 bbls., in lots, at $9@$14 for Plain Mess, $12 50@$17 50 for Extra Mess, and $5@$8 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; also, $16@$18 for New Mess and New Extra Mess. Government bought 1,050 bbls. Extra Mess Beef at $27 50 ₱ bbl., navy standard. Tierce Beef is dull, including New Prime Mess at $26@$28, and India Mess at $28@$32 ₱ tierce; sales of 75 tierces. Beef Hams are inactive at from $16@$25 for Old, and $22@$28 for New ₱ bbl.; sales 100 bbls., in lots. But[illegible] demand, [illegible] Western, [illegible] The receipts to-day were 1,380 [illegible]. Cheese continues quiet at from 10c.@16c. [illegible] for common to choice Factory. The receipts of the day were 7,482 boxes.

RICE—Has been in light request at about previous figures. Carolina, $7@$7 75; Rangoon, in bond, $2 20@$2 12½, gold, ₱ 100 lbs. Sales have been reported of 100 tierces Carolina within our range.

SALT—Has been quiet within our range. Turk's Island 45c.@48c.; Cadiz, 42c.@44c. ₱ bushel; Liverpool Ground at $1 60@$1 65; Liverpool Fine at $2 35@$2 60 by the invoice, ₱ sack. Jobbers' store prices have been as follows: Turk's Island, 50c. ₱ bushel; Ashton's Liverpool Fine, $3 50@$3 60; Marshall's and Worthington's do., $2 50; Higgins' do., $2 75; Evans', Dean's, Faulk's, Cheshire, &c., $2 37½; Liverpool Ground, $1 65@$1 75 ₱ sack, with the usual discount for cash.

SALTPETRE—Is dull at 11¼c.@11¾c.

SEEDS—Linseed has been in some request at steady rates; 1,000 bags Calcutta have been sold in Boston at $2 20, gold, ₱ bushel. Other kinds very dull within our range: Clover, 12c.@12¼c. ₱ lb.; Rough Flax, $2 35@$2 45; Timothy, $3 75@$4, currency, and Calcutta Linseed at $2 20@$2 22½, gold, ₱ bushel.

SKINS—Have been rather slow of sale, including *Deer*—Honduras, 40c.@42c.; San Juan, 38c.@41c.; Bolivar, 31c.; Sisal, 43c.@45c.; Vera Cruz, 42c.@44c.; Chagres, 43c.@46c.; Porto Cabello, 35c.@36c.; Para, 45c.@47c., gold, ₱ lb.; Southern and Texas, 32c.@35c., currency, ₱ lb. And *Goat* thus: Tampico, 57½c.; Matamoras, 50c.@55c.; Vera Cruz, 50c.@52½c., gold, ₱ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 47½c.@52½c.; Payta, 50c.; Curacoa, 50c.@52c.; Cape, 45c.@60c., currency, ₱ lb.; Madras, 70c.@72½c.; Patna, 47½c.@60c., currency, each.

SOAP—Continues very quiet, including Castile at 13c.@13¼c.; Colgate's Pale, 9¼c.; Family, 10c., and No. 1 at 7½c. ₱ lb.

SPICES—All kinds have been in light demand, including Mace at $1 30; No. 1 Nutmegs at $1@$1 12½; Cassia at 44¼c.@45c.; Cloves at 28c.@28½c.; Pepper at 25¼c.@25¾c.; Pimento at 18c.@18½c.; Ginger at 12c.@12¼c., gold, ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Raw have been quoted a shade firmer on reduced offerings, but have been without activity. Sales have been reported of only 316 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico and Demerara at from 11¼c.@12¼c., chiefly on the basis of 11¼c.@11¼c., for fair to good refining grades, and 210 boxes Havana at 11¾c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been more sought after at from 13¾c.@15⅝c., as the extremes, ₱ lb., showing a slight improvement. Messrs. R. L. & A. STUART now quote their Refined Sugars thus: Best Crushed, 15½c.; Granulated, 15½c.; Ground, 15⅜c.; White, A, 14¾c., and Yellow, C, 14⅜c., cash, ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 92,000 lbs. Tallow at 10¾c.@11½c., mainly at 11c.@11¼c.; also 35,000 lbs. Stearine at 16½c.@17½c., and 28,500 lbs. Grease at 10c.@13½c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—There has been a very light trade reported in all descriptions, including Gunpowder and Imperial, at from $1@$1 90; Hyson at from 90c.@$1 65; Young Hyson, 82½c.@$1 70; Uncolored Japan at from 80c.@$1 25; Oolong at 70c.@$1 50; Souchong and Congou at from 70c.@$1 50 ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Kentucky has attracted more attention, partly for export, and sales have been reported of 591 hhds. at from 8½c.@14c. ₱ lb. Seed Leaf has been very quiet, only 50 cases 1868 Connecticut having been disposed of on private terms. Of Havana, 161 bales were sold, chiefly at $1 07½@$1 10, currency; and of Yara, 50 bales I and II on private terms. Manufactured has been moderately inquired for. We quote: Common Lugs, 8½c.@8¾c.; Good Lugs, 9c.@10c.; Common Leaf, 9½c.@11¼c.; Medium Leaf, 10¼c.@12¼c.; Good Leaf, 11¼c.@13¼c.; Fine Leaf, 12¾c.@15c.; Selections, 14c.@17c. ₱ lb. *Seed Leaf*—Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers, 13c.@15c.; Binders and Seconds, 18c.@28c.; Wrappery lots, 35c.@45c.; Fine Wrappers, 55c.@70c.; New-York State Fillers, 10c.@12c.; average lots, 16c.@25c.; Wrappers, 20c.@50c.; Pennsylvania and Ohio Fillers, 10c.@12c.; average lots, 16c.@25c.; Wrappers, 25c.@55c. *Havana Tobacco*—Common, 85c.@92½c.; Good, 97c.@$1 02½; Fine, $1 05@$1 15. *Yara*—I cut, 75c.@82½c.; II cut, $1 05@$1 12½; average lot, 87½c.@92½c. *Manufactured Tobacco*—Black Work—Common and Medium, 20c.@22c., in bond; Good and Fine, 25c.@30c., in bond. Bright Work—Common and Medium, 25c.@30c.; Good and Fine, 35c.@95c., in bond.

WHALEBONE—Of the week's business Messrs. TAFT, LEE & CO. remark: Upon the receipts of the reports from the Northern fisheries some of the holders gave way a little, and sales were made of 18,000 lbs. Arctic at 98c., (4,000 lbs. of which were from speculators' hands,) and 7,000 lbs. South Sea, part at 80c., gold, and part on private terms; all for export. Many of the holders decline to make any abatement in their price of $1, gold, for Arctic, for the reason that they believe that at least one-fifth of the Oil reported on board the whalers reported is Walrus or Coast, which yields no Bone. This view of the case being correct, (which we are not yet prepared to accept,) would necessitate a corresponding reduction in our estimate of Bone.

	Pounds.
Stock, Nov. 1	280,000
Sales since, for export	33,000
Stock at date in first hands	247,000
Resales: For export, 4,000 pounds.	
Stock in speculators' hands	37,000

WHISKY—Has been more active at advanced prices, but closes tamely and rather heavily. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 700 bbls., in lots, at from $1 10@$1 12½, mainly at $1 10@$1 11, and closing at about $1 10 ₱ gallon. The receipts have been 483 bbls.

WOOL—Trade has been light in all descriptions since our last, and there has been less buoyancy in prices.

FREIGHTS—The market has been rather firmer, with a moderate business reported in Wheat and Petroleum, and limited engagements of other articles. For Liverpool there were taken 450 bales Cotton, by steamer, at ⅜d. ₱ lb.; 48,500 bushels Wheat at 7½d., by sail, and 7¼d.@7½d., nearly all at 7½d., by steam, ₱ bushel; 50 tons Oil Cake, by sail, at 20s., and 2,000 bbls. Petroleum on private terms. For Bristol, 45,000 bushels Wheat at 8d. ₱ bushel. For a direct port in the United Kingdom, a British bark, with 2,200 bbls. Petroleum on private terms. For a Continental port, direct, a vessel with 1,500 bbls. Petroleum; a British bark, with 5,500 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, and another with 2,800 bbls. do., from do., all on private terms.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

MONDAY, Nov. 15, 1869—2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, number fifteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Thomas Coman, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Aldermen Moore, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Miller, Cushman, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—13.

The minutes of meeting held November eleven were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman McQuade—

Petition of property owners on One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, between Second and Third avenues, to have said street paved with Belgian pavement.

In connection therewith—

Resolved, That permission be given to Maltby G. Lane, Richard H. Lane, William H. Colwell, William H. Payne, Charles B. Tooker, John Adriance, Jonathan Hasson, Terence McGuire and the Harlem Navigation Company, to pave One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, between Second and Third avenues, in front of their own premises, with trap-block or granite block, the same to be done at their own expense.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman McQuade—

Petition of John Mowatt to be reimbursed for expense incurred in digging a well. In connection therewith,

Resolved, That the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John Mowatt for the sum of two hundred and sixty dollars, to be in full compensation for expenses incurred in sinking a well and erecting a pump in One Hundred and Fourth-street, near Tenth-avenue, for the use of the public, particularly the scholars in Grammar School number fifty-four.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Farley—

Petition of property-owners on East Forty-third-street, between Madison and Fifth avenues, to have that portion of said street paved with Nicolson pavement. In connection therewith,

Resolved, That Forty-third-street, between Madison and Fifth avenues, be paved with Nicolson pavement.

Which was laid over.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman McQuade—

Resolved, That Cornelius O'Grady be appointed a City Surveyor.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Hardy—

Resolved, That the resolution for paving Forty-second-street, between Madison and Lexington avenues, with Nicolson pavement, approved by the Mayor October twenty-five, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, be annulled, rescinded and repealed.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Hardy—

Resolved, That Thirty-seventh-street, between Lexington and Seventh avenues, be paved with Nicolson pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Hardy—

Resolved, That two gas lamps be placed and lighted in front of the Church of the Holy Innocents, on the south side of Thirty-seventh-street, between Broadway and Seventh-avenue.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Miller—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be directed to purchase from Dr. John H. Griscom the copy of Rembrandt Peale's "Washington before Yorktown," now in his possession, representing Washington surrounded by Generals Lafayette, Hamilton, Knox, Lincoln and Rochambeau, giving orders to commence the intrenchment at Yorktown, Virginia, preparatory to the surrender at that place, which terminated favorably the struggle of the thirteen colonies for independence, the cost of said painting (original) not to exceed the sum of fifteen thousand dollars.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman McQuade—

Resolved, That two gas lamps be placed and lighted in front of the Church of St. James, on the north side of Seventy-second-street, between Third and Lexington avenues.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

Resolved, That Edwin H. Lawrence be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds, in place of John J. Watson, who has failed to qualify.

Which was concurred in.

MESSAGE FROM THE MAYOR.

The President laid before the Board a message from the Mayor in reference to the proper celebration of Evacuation Day, and transmitting an invitation from the Commander of the First Division, New-York State National Guard, to the Common Council, to review said Division.

Which invitation was accepted.

COMMUNICATION.

The President laid before the Board a communication from the Croton Aqueduct Board, requesting instruction as to the construction to be placed on the resolutions recently passed, to pave certain streets with Robbins and Stowe pavement.

Which was ordered on file.

On motion the Board then adjourned until Wednesday, seventeenth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH SHANNON, Clerk.

Board of Assistant Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

MONDAY, Nov. 15, 1869—2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—James Monahan, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, Robinson, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Pinckney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham—15.

The minutes of meetings held October twenty-eighth, November one, four and eight, were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Assistant Alderman Jackson—

Resolved, That on both sides of One Hundred and Tenth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Broadway, plank walks be laid a space four feet wide through the centre thereof, where not already done.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Healy—

Resolved, That the sidewalk on the west side of Hudson-street, from Desbrosses-street to Canal-street, be flagged full width, where not already done.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Haughton—

Resolved, That the sidewalk on north side of Twentieth-street, from Avenue A to First-avenue, be flagged full width.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman O'Neil—

Resolved, That two gas lamps be placed and lighted in front of St. Stephen's Orphan Home, in Twenty-eighth-street, between Third and Lexington avenues.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Cunningham—

Resolved, That the resolution approved by the Mayor June eighteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, to set curb and gutter stones, &c., in Ninety-third-street, from Broadway to Eighth-avenue, be amended by adding thereto after the words "where not already done," the words, "and said part of said street be regulated and graded."

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Hill—

Resolved, That Edwin H. Lawrence be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in place of John J. Watson, who has failed to qualify.

Which was adopted.

By Assistant Alderman Pinckney—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be requested to report to this Board the nature and terms of all leases of wharves and piers made by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund during the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, with the names of all parties to whom said leases have been made and assigned.

Which was adopted.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolutions, To place gas lamps in front of Dominican Church, Lexington-avenue, Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth streets; to place and light two gas lamps in front of First Baptist Church in Park-avenue, between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets; to place and light gas lamps on both sides of Avenue C, from Sixteenth to Seventeenth-street; to place two gas lamps in front of Washington Heights Methodist Episcopal Church, One Hundred and Fifty-third-street, near Tenth-avenue; to lay gas mains and light street lamps in One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, between Broadway and Tenth-avenue; to place a free drinking hydrant on southeast corner of Seventy-third-street and First-avenue; to donate one hundred and forty dollars and ninety-nine cents to the congregation Shearith Israel; also, two hundred and sixteen dollars to the Lutheran St. John's Church in Christopher-street; also, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five dollars, with interest, to the Northwest Protestant Reformed Dutch Church; also, eight hundred and sixty-five dollars and fifty-five cents to the Hedding Mission Church, and four hundred and forty dollars and fifty-five cents to the St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church; to pave with Belgian pavement One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue; also, Thirty-ninth-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue; also, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, from Second to Fourth-avenue, and Forty-fifth-street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues; to pave with Nicolson pavement Howard-street, from Broadway to Centre; to set curb and gutter stones and flag sidewalks on both sides One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street, between Sixth and Eighth avenues.

Which were severally laid over.

Resolution to appoint James Dickson a Commissioner of Deeds in place of Francis Murray, resigned.

Which was adopted.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Assistant Alderman Robinson—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of James Cavanagh for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, to reimburse him for loss of horse.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman John Reilly—

Resolved, That the sidewalk on the south side of Twentieth-street, from number four hundred and twenty-six to number four hundred and twenty-four, be flagged full width.

Which was laid over.

On motion, the Board then adjourned until Wednesday next, seventeenth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM H. MALONEY, Clerk.

AUCTION SALES.

BARKER & THRALL, Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.

GALLERY OF ART, NO. 845 BROADWAY.

NOW ON EXHIBITION, FREE,
THE TWO GREAT HISTORICAL PAINTINGS BY HENDRICK F. SCHAEFELS and FERDINAND PAUWELS, THE BATTLE OF THE BISCAYANS and BOCCACCIO AT THE COURT OF JANE THE FIRST OF NAPLES, together with the entire valuable collection of high-class pictures of A. D'Huyvetter, Esq., will be sold on the EVENINGS OF TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, 16th and 17th of November.

The above comprise about 150 of the most costly and elaborately finished examples of eminent European and American artists that has heretofore been offered at auction, and will be peremptorily sold on the 16th and 17th insts., commencing at 7½ o'clock. Also, on the second evening, the 17th, the two superbly beautiful marble groups, Medora and Angelica, and Eliza Crossing the Ice. The entire collection on view day and evening until sale, with catalogues.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES NAVY YARD SALE.—Large lot condemned provisions and clothing.—JOHN G. PERZEL & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 24, at 12 o'clock, at inspection, provisions and clothing stores, Navy Yard, Brooklyn, (by order Rear Admiral S. W. GODON, Commandant.)

PROVISIONS, viz.—Bread, beef, pork, flour, rice, dried apples, pickles, sugar, tea, coffee, butter, desiccated potatoes, beans, molasses, bread bags, &c.

CLOTHING, viz.—Pea jackets, round jackets, cloth trowsers, satinet do., drawers, satinet flannel sheeting, canvas duck nankin, calf shoes, kip do., boots, over and under shirts, socks, matrasses, blankets, caps, india-rubber shoes, straw hats, comforters, &c.

SMALL STORES, viz.—Soap, beeswax, thread, tape, ribbon, spool cotton, pocket handkerchiefs, needles, thimbles, knives, scissors, razors, soap, shoe and scrub brushes, buttons, combs, mustard, pepper, &c.

The stores can be examined the day before the sale by application at the store rooms Bureau Provisions and Clothing. For further particulars inquire of O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer, No. 5 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesrooms Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade-st.; Art Galleries Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—RECEIVER'S SALE.
On SATURDAY, Nov. 20, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at their salesrooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade-st.:
OFFICE FURNITURE, comprising desks, bookracks, cane-seat and office furniture; one chest tea together with shipping lists and other books; also three fine iron chests, made by Herring & Lilly. By order of JOHN SEDGWICK, Receiver.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Nov. 17, at 11 o'clock, within their store:
214 boxes Malaga Oranges.
139 boxes Malaga Lemons.
109 barrels Almeria Grapes.
108 kegs Almeria Grapes.
365 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.
997 kegs Almeria Grapes, ex *Agamemnon*.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.

CLINTON HALL BOOK SALESROOMS and Art Galleries.—TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 16 and 17, sale of a fine PRIVATE LIBRARY, comprising many valuable works in standard and miscellaneous literature; also many rare and scarce books. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—United States of America, Massachusetts District, ss.—Boston, Nov. 15, 1869.—Pursuant to a warrant for sale from the District Court for said district, I shall sell at public auction, at New-Bedford, in said district of Massachusetts, on Friday, the 3d day of December next, at 12 o'clock M., the ship *Robert L. Lane*, her tackle, apparel and furniture, libelled in said Court by Charles L. Richards, et al., in a cause of bottomry, and ordered to be sold as aforesaid. For inventory and further particulars apply to Wm. S. Cobb, Deputy United States Marshal, New-Bedford, Mass. GEO. L. ANDREWS, U. S. Marshal, Massachusetts District.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 304 Pearl-st., up stairs.

CHLORODYNE.

The most wonderful remedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids: Beware of spurious imitations of

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, the original and only genuine, which is the best, safest and most effectual remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, DIARRHŒA, COLIC, CRAMP, NEURALGIA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians of London to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered.

To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp, with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne engraved thereon, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65c., $1 40 and $2 15, by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, No. 33 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury, London. Agents in New-York—J. ASPINWALL, William-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 192 Fulton-st.

F. E. SMITH & CO.,
ATLANTIC FLOUR MILLS,
Nos. 8, 10 and 12 Hamilton-av., Brooklyn, N. Y.
New-York office, No. 11 South-st.
Our mills in every respect are superior to anything of the kind now in operation in the United States.
CHOICE FLOUR OF ALL GRADES SUITABLE FOR EVERY TRADE OR MARKET.

HEATING.—CULVERS & SIMONDS' IMproved hot air hot water furnaces, the best, cheapest and most thoroughly tested in use. Registers and ventilators manufactured, put up and warranted by SIMONDS MFG. CO., successors to CULVER, SIMONDS & CO., No. 52 Cliff-st., N.Y. Established 1845.

WANTED—OLD OIL PAINTINGS CHEAP for cash. Address by letter only, stating subject of picture, lowest price, &c., to JAMES FORD, No. 261 West 24th-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR any person wishing a first-class family establishment, consisting of a very fine black horse, sixteen hands high, and an almost new coupe Rockaway and two sets harness; will be sold reasonable, as the owner, a lady, is about going abroad. Can be seen at the stable, No. 132 West 31st-st.

FOR SALE—A FAMILY COACH, OR CLOSE carriage, in good order, with patent steps, &c.; price, $250; also, a silver-plated double harness, for $125, and a coupe horse, 16 hands, for $250. Apply at private stable, No. 13 East 26th-st.

HORSES WINTERED.—I CAN TAKE six horses to winter, in comfortable stabling, with paddock for exercise, at my home near Sing Sing. THOMAS J. HAND, No. 31 Broadway, Room No. 12.

WANTED—A FEW HORSES TO BOARD for the Winter months on a farm a short distance from the City; rates moderate. Apply to ADAM C. LEACH, No. 41 Beaver-st.

VELOCIPEDE WANTED.—ANY PERson wishing to sell a second-hand (four-wheel) velocipede will please address FRANK, No. 18 East 17th-st., stating particulars and lowest price.

FOR SALE—AT PRIVATE STABLE, NO. 38 East 40th-st., a first-class lady's saddle horse.

The New York Times

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 17, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
IL POLIUTO. (Italian Opera.) Characters by Miss Kellogg, Messrs. Lefranc, Reyna, Barili and others.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av. and 23d-st.
FRA DIAVOLO. (English Opera.) Characters by Messrs. Bowler, Arnold, Mrs. C. R. Bernard and others.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
MARY WARNER. Leading characters by Miss Bateman, Mr. George Jordan and Mr. Hamilton.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
LONDON. Leading characters by Mr. F. C. Bangs and Mrs. Clara Jennings.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway and 13th-st.
HOME and IN A REGULAR FIX. Leading characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Henriques, &c.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
SECOND LOVE. Leading characters by Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau, Miss Ethel, Messrs. Clark and Harkins.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
POOR HUMANITY. Leading characters by Messrs. Holston, Mortimer, and Miss Eliza Newton. MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
LITTLE NELL. Leading characters by Miss Lotta.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE LOST SHILLING, IDIOT JACK, &c.

THE TAMMANY.
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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.
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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Baron WERTHER, the new Prussian Minister to France, was received by the Emperor at Compiègne yesterday, when expressions of a mutual desire for the maintenance of the present amicable relations were indulged in. The Emperor spoke particularly of the development of a good understanding between Prussia and the German Confederation on the one side and France on the other.

A new arrangement has been made about the removal of the late GEORGE PEABODY'S remains to the United States. The British man-of-war *Monarch*, with the remains on board, will be joined at Spithead by the United States vessels assigned to that duty, and in company they will cross the Atlantic. It is likely that several French vessels will join the funeral squadron.

The initial festivities connected with the opening of the Suez Canal began on the 15th at Port Said. Eastern and European customs were strangely blended, the decorations and displays exhibiting the peculiarities of the East prominently. The absence of the Sultan will permit the Viceroy of Egypt to extend the hospitalities of the occasion to his guests in his own way. The procession of vessels through the canal will be led by *L'Aigle*, the steam yacht of the French Empress, on the 19th, when the canal will be formally opened.

The Bishop of Orleans has published a letter to his clergy deprecating the inopportune claim now made for the infallibility of the Pope, and accusing the ultra journals of inconsiderate haste in the matter. The Pope, it is said, writes to Archbishop MANNING that opportunities for explanation will be granted to Protestants outside the Ecumenical Council.

An amnesty has been granted to all political offenders in Italy.

The revolt in Dalmatia is reported ended and the country quiet.

The *Journal des Débats* of Paris, says Ex-Queen ISABELLA has definitively abdicated the Spanish throne. *Le Temps* of Paris says that unless a victorious revolution or a *coup d'état* occurs, Spain will remain an irregular republic under the name of monarchy. The fate of the Republican prisoners is under consideration, and it is thought that they will be given the choice of joining the army in Cuba or banishment.

GENERAL.

The will of the late AMOS KENDALL was admitted to probate yesterday in Washington. It bequeaths $10,000 and lands in Arkansas to a grandson, his personal property to his four daughters, and empowers the executors to divide his real estate ($300,000) among his heirs.

The boiler explosion at Catskill Village on Monday morning was not so serious a calamity as at first reported. No lives have thus far been lost, although the condition of Mrs. BRANDOW, who sustained injuries in the head and may have to submit to amputation of one leg, is very critical. The boiler was thrown three hundred feet, falling in a creek. The damage done amounts to about $15,000.

During an entertainment in the Gaiety Theatre, Milwaukee, Wis., on Monday night, the scenery was set on fire by a kerosene lamp, which was shattered by the rapier of one of the actors in a fencing scene. The flames spread so rapidly that before the audience could escape the whole interior was in flames, and many were compelled to jump from the windows of the second story. The bodies of two persons have been discovered in the ruins, and it is supposed that others are still under the débris. Fifteen or twenty persons were badly injured.

The latest advices from the Winnepeg region represent Governor MCDOUGALL encamped in Dakota, where he will await the operations of a party at Fort Garry, said to be favorable to him. The insurgents have established a provisional Government, similar to the fourteenth Governments in the United States, with a Legislature, a flag for school purposes. The Convention, it is reported, [illegible] by the 1st inst. with the proclamation of June, and with the permission of the United States Government to move his forces through our Northwestern States.

General SPINNER'S condition, according to a dispatch from Washington, had improved yesterday.

Colonel WILLIAM SMITH, Superintendent of several railroads, died in Dayton, Ohio, yesterday.

Advices from Newfoundland indicate that the recent elections in that Island have resulted adversely to the advocates of the confederation of that Province with the Dominion of Canada.

A cotton factory in Spruce-street, near Schuylkill, Philadelphia, was burned on Monday night. The loss is estimated at $30,000.

The Tennessee House of Representatives yesterday ratified the Fifteenth Amendment. The Amendment was also ratified yesterday by both branches of the Alabama Legislature.

A Kingston, Ontario, dispatch says that Father MCMAHON'S allegations of ill treatment while a prisoner there, provoke indignation and expressions of regret that he has been released.

PRINCE & DINSMORE'S planing mill, at Lewiston, Me., was destroyed by fire yesterday morning, together with several dwellings near the mill. The loss of the mill owners is $7,000.

EDWARD HEALEY, a grocer in South Boston, dashed out his wife's brains with an ax on Monday night. He was committed for trial yesterday.

A snow storm began at Washington yesterday morning at 11 o'clock which reached Philadelphia about 1:30 P. M.

LOCAL.

The third annual Convention of the American Institute of Architects is now in session at the rooms of the American Chapter, No. 928 Broadway. The preliminary meeting was held at 8 P. M. yesterday. The Convention will close its proceedings at 8 P. M. to-day. The closing address will be delivered by E. L. GODKIN, Esq., of this City.

Captain DEGROOT, the artist of the Vanderbilt Bronze, gave an entertainment to the members of the New-York Press at the Astor House, last evening, which was numerously attended. HORACE GREELEY presided, and speeches were made by the Chairman, by Captain DEGROOT, Mr. HALSEY, of Cincinnati; Mr. ROOSEVELT, Mr. DUGANNE and others.

WENDELL PHILLIPS delivered a lecture last evening at Steinway Hall on "The Question of the Future," during which he reviewed at considerable length the effects of the ballot-box, temperance, and the right of woman to vote.

A commission composed of Treasury officials arrived in this City on Wednesday last, for the purpose of making an investigation into the new national currency stamp in the possession of the American and National Bank Note Companies. The investigation was conducted in a very secret manner at the American Bank Note Company's office, but was finished on Saturday in a manner highly satisfactory to the Commission and to the Company. The investigation at the National Bank Note Company's office has not yet terminated.

It was well understood at the Custom House yesterday that the Collector has determined to nominate Mr. DANIEL H. TOMPKINS as Deputy Collector in the place of S. T. BLATCHFORD, who has virtually abandoned the position.

The Sixty-fifth Anniversary of the New-York Historical Society was celebrated last evening at their Hall. Rev. Dr. MORGAN delivered the address on the occasion. His subject was "Conservatism in its Relation to Progress."

JOHN MITCHELL lectured last night at the Cooper Institute for the benefit of Mrs. LARKIN, whose husband was one of the Fenians hanged at Manchester. The subject was "Henry Grattan and Smith O'Brien."

The Drawback Frauds.

The promise of the new Administration to ferret out, check and punish fraud in high places, is in a fair way of fulfillment. On Friday morning the examination in the case of the drawback frauds, which occurred under the last Administration, is to be resumed before Commissioner OSBORN. Enough progress has already been made, however, in the investigations of District-Attorney PIERREPONT and Collector GRINNELL, to show that these frauds, as we have already said, amount to nearly a million dollars, and implicate many persons, clerks, brokers, and revenue officers.

As usual with plots as fine spun and adroit as this, the clue to its unraveling was given by disappointed accomplices. The frauds began, apparently, with one SUMMERS, three or four years ago. His bogus claims of drawback were forwarded by dishonest Custom House clerks, and out of the proceeds he ran a course of dissipation soon closed by his death. Next on the scene appear the CALDWELLS, in 1866, who are said to have realized a quarter of a million out of their operations. Their accomplice was S. T BLATCHFORD, a clerk in the Drawback Department in 1866, and a Deputy Collector in 1867 and 1868. To them succeeded WHIMSTER, WELLWOOD and others; and as BLATCHFORD had secured an appointment to another position, his successor, THERIOTT, in like manner became the ally of the successors of the CALDWELLS in the fraud. Such was the chain of iniquitous proceedings; and connected with it, and more or less implicated by the testimony already published in our columns, are such names as S. W. GREEN, MULLIGAN, F. A. HOWARD, J. A. MOTT, H. A. DICKINSON, ALEX. GRANT, Jr., together with FREER, KORN, S. F. RANDALL and others as already recorded.

Of course many of the guilty parties have already fled with their ill-gotten gains. RANDALL is in Cuba, it is said, with $80,000; FREER, the Washington claim agent, who helped the fraud at that end of the line, is in Europe, probably, with $240,000—more than his fair share; MOTT, a Government clerk in Washington, charged with complicity with WHIMSTER, is in California; WELLWOOD, bookkeeper for the CALDWELLS, turned informer and then fled, and is now in Canada; while BLATCHFORD, who lately took "French leave" at the Custom House, has not yet been apprehended. The wonder is that frauds so enormous, so audacious, extending over so long a period, and involving so many persons, could be so successfully prosecuted.

However, a brief explanation of the nature and operation of the drawback claim will somewhat diminish the surprise naturally connected with the present disclosures. A law of Congress, designed to help our trade, provides that, if articles manufactured, and on which a revenue tax has been paid, shall afterward be exported, the tax collected on them in the first instance shall be refunded to the exporter. This is the "drawback." The necessary certificates of export pass through a series of desks at the Custom House, as usual, to identify the articles, and, when each has affixed his name and initials, proving that the articles that pass out had really paid [illegible] tax, a check [illegible] came to Washington. The [illegible] which they [illegible] with now [illegible] permit—false certificates of exports were made out, and drawbacks were received on goods never exported. That is the pith of all the evidence in the case hitherto taken. The documentary proof which has come on almost by the ream from Washington, consists chiefly of false export certificates from the Custom House that the goods enumerated in drawback claims had been exported. But there was a wide-spread system of frauds connected with this fundamental one—such as the acceptance of spurious or worthless bonds from the conspirators, for which genuine bond certificates were furnished in return, and irregular affidavits from Notaries Public.

The final disclosures occurred in the way they might have been expected to occur. There was no "honor among thieves." While THERIOTT, for example, is said to have made but $250 out of his share in the transactions, FREER, the Washington claim agent, was not content, apparently, with much less than $250,000, and the CALDWELLS reaped the same sum. Those who were dissatisfied with their shares, or who had possibly a lingering sense of shame, informed against the others. The Government had already begun investigation into the suspected drawback frauds last Winter, and arrested KORN, a clerk for the CALDWELLS, who was in due time indicted by the Grand Jury. Two months ago, KORN made a clean breast, apparently, of his part of the transactions, "not being able to see why he should suffer while those who had made so much more money went free." How the case was subsequently worked up, HOWARD and KORN testifying against MULLIGAN, KORN against HOWARD, and so on, our readers already know. KORN'S testimony, on Monday, in the case of HOWARD, was that the names of BLATCHFORD and HOWARD both appeared on CALDWELL'S books, and that the division of the proceeds on fraudulent claims was as follows:

"The party who produced the Revenue certificates received forty per cent. of the money derived from the fraudulent claims; CALDWELL kept forty per cent. for himself; the other twenty per cent. went for expenses; BLATCHFORD and HOWARD each ten per cent. for their services, the money being reckoned as expenses; a man named CHAS. F. SQUIERS procured the certificates."

HOWARD was then acting as a clerk in the Internal Revenue office at Washington, and was relied on for ferreting out the very frauds for alleged participation in which he is now under examination.

Such, in brief, is the opening of this extraordinary case of fraud, which is likely for many days to attract the attention of the mercantile world. If there is one feature more surprising than another in it, it is the boldness, and even recklessness, with which its operations were conducted. The business began, for example, with fraudulent operations in tobacco and petroleum. But when forged internal revenue certificates were found so easy to procure, some extraordinary claims for drawbacks were made—one on an enormous quantity of hypothecated petroleum oil, which, it was claimed, had been exported; another on a preposterous cargo of steam cars, and so on. Nothing was too extravagant.

That such a coil of intrigue was possible, and was only traced partially less than a year ago, is sufficient proof of the official mismanagment prevailing in public offices in 1866, 1867 and 1868. And, indeed, it is said that the original operators were led to devise their plans by the loose and easy way in which drawback claims were then obtained. However that may be, the zeal and skill with which this whole scheme has now been unearthed, is the best guarantee we can ask that a different system of conducting public business has been begun. While the disclosures will astound many by their magnitude, they will yet have the effect to warn other would-be evil-doers against similar attempts. It is probable that we have not yet got to the bottom of the story, and that other names will appear in connection with it, as the investigations go on.

Turret and Casemate.

Ever since the advent of the American monitor revolutionized modern naval warfare, English engineers have been busily endeavoring to devise something of their own to take its place. Hitherto, these attempts have, one after another, failed; and the nearest approaches to "superseding" the monitor have consisted in "borrowing" bodily certain characteristic parts—for example, the balanced rudder or the turret.

Now, however, in the Turkish armor-clad war vessel *Moyini Zaffer*, lately built on the Thames, some of the English scientific journals think that their great object of search—a substitute for the monitor—has been found. It is rather cruel, therefore, for an American professional journal to take up the new prodigy, point by point, and demonstrate its inferiority to the famous model on which the American, Russian and Swedish iron-clad navies have been constructed.

The casemate ship, intended for the defence of the Bosphorus, and which has been constructed with the greatest care, has, at most, armor plates six inches thick; while our double-turreted monitors, in the same draught of water, will support side armor ten inches thick and turrets fifteen inches thick. The fixed casemate, which distinguishes this Turkish ship from our monitors, will only carry four of Sir WILLIAM ARMSTRONG'S 12-ton rifled guns; our monitors can be mounted with four 24-ton guns—and, for that matter, the turret and carriage in the monitor can carry guns of any weight.

However, it is not only in offensive and defensive strength—in impregnability and battery-power—that our double-turreted monitors surpass the *Moyini Zaffer*. The latter has, also, for its battery, a very limited horizontal range. It will be obvious to any one that by the well-known principle on which the monitor turret revolves, its four guns can be trained to any point in the horizon—each one of them sweeping a field of 170 degrees. On the other hand, the highest range of the four guns of the English-built ship is 99 degrees. And, taking this fact in connection with the difference in weight of metal in the battery, the professional journal demonstrates that the actual efficiency [illegible] of [illegible] guns can be pointed on the line of the ship's course. With the monitor, the entire field can be swept by all her guns, and all can fire in a direct line with her keel.

The question is therefore raised, why, in view of such facts, British constructors do not adopt the American, or monitor-turret system, in place of the fixed battery. The only conceivable reason is that they have been misled by erroneous accounts of the monitors, published during the war, when it was the interest of the enemies of the Union, both on this side of the ocean and the other, to lessen their prestige. In addition to this, some American writers, ignorant of the real facts, have disseminated almost equally erroneous opinions. One of the main objections to the monitor so assigned, was that "the joint between the turret and the deck cannot be made secure"—an assumption on theory wholly contrary to the historic fact.

We are perfectly content that this misapprehension should subsist. Our only purpose is to show that the monitor has not yet been "superseded" by the latest and most elaborate of the fixed casemate ships, and, at this rate, is not likely to be.

The Right Spirit.

The bitterness of spirit which stern conflict engendered is dying out among the Southern Republicans. In Alabama, as in Arkansas, the Governor has promulgated opinions which indicate the rapid growth of generous sentiment, and the prevalence of a disposition to obliterate as quickly as possible all that remains of proscription, whether in Federal or local legislation. Governor CLAYTON, in Arkansas, has informally but explicitly identified himself with the genuine peacemakers,—those who, having secured the essentials of an enduring reconstruction, are now ready to discard disabilities as an auxiliary of loyalty, and to cultivate cordial relations with all who accept the new order of things in good faith. More formally, Governor SMITH, in his message to the Alabama Legislature, has inculcated the same general ideas. His tone, the telegraph tells us, is "very conservative." He deprecates appeals for military interference in State affairs, and declares that the demands hitherto urged on that subject have been without justification. The people of the State he represents as peaceful, and its general progress as satisfactory.

Now, Governors CLAYTON and SMITH are "Radicals" of the first water. Their devotion to the Republican Party is second only to their devotion to the Union. They command the confidence of the great body of Republicans in their respective States, and their record entitles them to it. In giving utterance to liberal and conciliatory opinions, then, they cannot be suspected of lukewarmness in the cause with which they both are identified, nor can they be supposed to have diverged very widely from the main current of local Republican opinion. Time, and a better understanding of the grounds of difference, and the influence of returning prosperity, and the sense of common material interest, and the effect of a wise exercise of national authority under GRANT'S Administration, have doubtless all contributed to the gratifying change.

The Reign of the Tite-Barnacles.

It is hard work to break down any system which politicians have found handy for purposes of corruption. We have not only to fight against the corrupters, but the corrupted, and the still more numerous class which is quite willing to be corrupted if any one will make it worth their while. But if the public can once be brought to a proper appreciation of the evils produced by a vicious institution, they may be relied upon to sweep it out of the way. We have long endeavored to secure a reform of the Judiciary in this State; and to superficial observers it might have seemed that our labor was lost. But the very heavy vote—it *may* turn out to be a majority—for the Judiciary Article recently submitted to the people, shows that the public mind is always open to the reception of truth. For this reason we gladly welcome any new effort to arouse the whole country to the importance of remodelling the civil service. We may have to toil on for some time yet, but "constant dropping wears away a stone," and we shall certainly win in the end. It is impossible that people can go on reading Mr. JENCKES' statements and arguments, or articles like those of Mr. ADAMS in the *North American Review*, and of Mr. PARTON in the new number of the *Atlantic Monthly*, or the essay of Mr. G. W. CURTIS at the Social Science Congress, without being stirred to rid the country of one of the greatest scandals associated with it, at home or abroad.

The civil service is a dishonest blunder from beginning to end. When we have a good man in any post we very rarely allow him to remain there long. We either transfer him to some appointment for which he is not fitted, and in which his special abilities are utterly thrown away, or we get rid of him altogether, and put a worthless, incompetent, unprincipled office-seeker in his place. People go to members of Congress and demand appointments as a matter of right. The same plan is sometimes tried in England. A voter goes to a member of Parliament, and says: "I was on your Committee at the last election, and, as you know, I had a good deal to do with your success. Now I want to get my son into a Government office." But the member cannot help such a man, if he would. The Prime Minister himself could not put any one into a public office, although he might give him an appointment outside of it. All he can say to the applicant is: "If your son possesses the qualifications exacted by the particular office you wish him to enter, he will be able to pass the competitive examination, and that is the only door open to you, me, or anybody else." The son of a lord must pass just the same examination as the son of a shoemaker. People who wish their children to enter the civil service, have them trained at school especially for it, and if afterward they fail to pass the examination, they know that it is [illegible] of course [illegible] of Congress badgers the head of a Department until he gets places for as many of his friends as he is anxious to oblige.

Of course we lose all the good men and get all the bad by this process. You cannot induce first-class men to go begging round among members of Congress for an appointment. The persons who are ready for that kind of work are the very ones whom the Government ought not to employ at any price. The Government, to begin with, does not pay enough to compensate able men, who have no private means for devoting the whole of their time to the service of the country. The late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court gave up a lucrative practice at the Maryland Bar in order to accept the post offered him by the Government. His habits were moderate, but he died in a destitute condition. "When I was in Washington last Winter," says Mr. PARTON, "the daughters of the late Chief Justice were earning a scanty, precarious livelihood by copying documents in one of the public offices at eight cents per hundred words." Another member of the Supreme Court was last Winter paying the whole of his salary for the board of himself and his wife. It took all the ex-Attorney-General's salary to pay his rent. We all know what happens when men of an inferior type are placed in this predicament. They eke out their salaries by taking bribes, by plundering the public, by defrauding the Government—and they persuade themselves that they are justified in so doing because the Government is trying to cheat them by taking their time without paying for it.

The perpetual scramble for place is demoralizing the public mind, and impeding the business of Government in every direction. It is all very well to recommend people to go out to the wilderness and work. Why should they toil for bread when by scheming and intriguing they may obtain an "office?" Of course a large proportion must fail. But they never give up hope. They would rather dog the heels of a member of Congress, or haunt the precincts of the White House, for a year together, than do a day's hard labor. Once let it be understood that a proof of competency will be required from every man before he can obtain office, and all this dirty work will come to an end—at least so far as the civil service is concerned. For this reason we recommend, as we have done before, the institution of a system of competitive examinations. What can be fairer? The best man will win in the larger number of cases. A higher standard of honor would prevail in the new service, and that alone would go far toward extinguishing corruption. In England the plan has answered to perfection, and it has been extended to India with the very best results. Once, valuable appointments in the Indian civil service were in the gift of a few families. Now the poorest boy in Great Britain is eligible to compete for them—and what is more, the poorest boys often get them. It is not an untried experiment which we urge upon the public attention. It has produced an efficient civil service in every country where it has been adopted. Why should we hesitate to ascertain the qualifications of our public servants before engaging them, and afterward to remunerate them at a fair rate? It is the only way of getting the work of the nation well and honestly done.

The Irish Land System and its Proposed Reform.

While the large number of speeches and essays which have been uttered and written in England upon the Irish land question do not suggest any very clear method of its settlement, they do prove that no time is to be lost in giving this one more installment of justice to Ireland. The grievances which are complained of are, however, acknowledged, which is one difficulty disposed of. The objects in view are to procure some certainty of occupation for the tenant, where at present there is none, and to do away with that long catalogue of evils which have followed in the train of absenteeism and an oppressive system of land tenure. And there is a pretty general agreement that these reforms, however arrived at, must be sufficient to satisfy all but the most violent advocate of a repeal of the union.

There can be no doubt that nothing less than radical changes in the relations of landlord and tenant in Ireland will answer the purpose of quieting disaffection. There is a sort of natural justice in the demand that the small farmer shall be undisturbed by the owner of his land, so long as he fulfills the duties of a tenant. And the possibility that, for holding some political opinion adverse to that of this owner, or because improvements had increased the value of the farm, he may be evicted, is a gross and palpable wrong which must cease. The fact, moreover, that the landowner, some titled man, perhaps, never visits his property, but intrusts its management to the hands of an unwatched agent, is favorable to all kinds of tyranny and corruption. These all need remedy, but the question is what? Mr. CAIRD has attempted to supply it by a proposed measure, which contains several new features. One of these is an entire reversal of the practice of eviction. At present the course of the agent is, in a very large proportion of cases, most arbitrary and cruel. It is simply an order to vacate the house or hut at once, and forcible expulsion in case of refusal to comply with all speed. It is proposed to substitute for this barbarity the giving of formal notice, not merely verbal but by service, and by publication in the *Gazette* and widely circulated papers. By this method fair time would be secured to the tenant in which to make his arrangements, and the public as well as the absentee proprietor might learn something of what is going on upon the latter's estate. Mr. CAIRD suggests twenty-one-year leases as the principal basis of tenure. This is open to great objections, coupled as it is with the reversion to the owner of all improvements at the end of that time. While ostensibly but an effort to secure the interests of the landlord, this plan proposes the imposition of a condition which, though it does not become apparently realizable until the end of the term, is a deterring influence against improvements throughout its duration. Another proposition is scarcely less unserviceable—that of compelling owners who wish to evict to give a five years' lease before they can do so,—for that is only prolonging the wretchedness of the tenant, and postponing for a time his, perhaps, inevitable ruin.

Fixity of tenure is the remedy suggested by some other writers on the subject; that is, that the tenant shall remain in possession so long as he pleases and pays his rent. If, however, at any time the owner wish to resume possession, he shall buy the tenant out, upon the valuation of some local authority, based upon the cost of improvements and damages for disturbance. But neither of these plans appears to meet the case. What is wanted is that the Irish tenant-farmers be given facilities for acquiring land in their own right. The desire for such acquisition is both natural and just. It is as strongly felt in England as in Ireland. The United States has, by its homestead laws, made provision to satisfy it, and agrarian outrages are therefore unknown. Not that the proprietors of large estates are to be despoiled of their possessions; but if those of them who are merely absent pensioners, and whose neglect is responsible for much of the evils complained of, are called upon to sell to the Government, which, in its turn, may sell on easy terms to the occupiers, they, least of all, need feel no surprise. One thing is certain—the same bold and far-seeing policy which was applied to the Irish Church question must also be resorted to in that of the land. It is not only Irish prosperity which must be promoted, but pacification which must be striven for.

There can be no doubt that the honors paid to the remains of Mr. PEABODY are in part intended as a compliment to this country. Her Majesty's steamer *Monarch* will bring the body to these shores, in company with some vessels from the French fleet, and a detachment of American ships from the Mediterranean Squadron. The differences of opinion which have existed between these nations ought not to render us insensible to the homage now paid to us, or to the good feeling which prompts so many tributes of affection and admiration for a man who was almost universally regarded as a representative American, in his charity of heart, his sympathy for the poor, and his sincere desire to render the world happier and better than he found it.

At this time of the year the human constitution is put to a pretty severe trial in this country. It is not the weather which is our enemy so much as the means we employ for "dodging" the weather. The heater, although a good thing in moderation, is very often turned into an effective arrangement for making young people "delicate," for rendering the old feeble and infirm, and for giving everybody severe colds. People eat and sleep in an atmosphere artificially heated to between 60° and 80°. The degree of heat, and the constant changes to which it exposes us, are not the only evils. The air is vitiated by the heater, and when the temperature is raised to an extreme point, as it is in many of our stores and dwelling houses, it is impossible for any human lungs to breathe it without sustaining injury. To bring up children in such an atmosphere is simply to weaken them for life. Some people have so demoralized their vital system as to be scarcely able to live a yard away from the heater. There is a well-known dry goods store in this City where the thermometer would nearly always register 75° of heat. Is it any wonder that people complain of headaches after being in there half an hour or so?

The streets of this City have seldom been in a dirtier condition than at present—and that is saying a good deal. Broadway, which, according to contract, is to be swept every night, has not been thoroughly swept for a month; and as for the other "main thoroughfares," which the contract requires shall be cleaned once a day, they are never cleaned at all. The present street cleaning contractor is JOHN L. BROWN, and the City pays him $606,000 per annum, or about $2,000 for every day in which the weather will permit him to do work under the contract. How is he earning his money? Who audits his bills? Will the Street-cleaning Commission do the public the favor to look into the matter? But first let them take a ride around the City and look at the streets.

No doubt the reception given to the Prussian ambassador by the Emperor NAPOLEON, at Compiègne, conflicts, at first sight, with the reported alliance of France, Russia and Austria. But NAPOLEON is in the habit of following Commodore VANDERBILT'S principle—tell no one your plans until you have accomplished them. He is said to have assured Baron WERTHER that he much wished the development of a good understanding between Prussia, the German Confederation, and France. Very likely; but he may have peculiar ideas about the best way of arriving at such an understanding. There is at least one person in Prussia who is not likely to be thrown off his guard by fine words—Count BISMARCK, and he has hitherto proved himself to be fully a match for NAPOLEON.

In his speech, delivered in Albany immediately after election, Governor HOFFMAN said:

"We propose to give to the people of the State of New-York, all over, the right of self-government. We propose to abolish all laws that infringe upon the rights of localities—to secure to them the right to govern themselves. We propose to make the State of New-York, and the Government in all branches, thoroughly Democratic."

Governor HOFFMAN, as is well known, is simply a creature of the Tammany Ring in this City. They made him all he is, and he has not yet shown that he dares do anything contrary to their wishes. One of the chiefs, if not *the* chief, of this Ring is WM. M. TWEED, and the kind of "self-government" that prevails where they have sway is well illustrated in the following, which we take from a morning paper, and which furnishes the best commentary that can be made on the Governor's speech:

"A delegation from the Seventh Ward yesterday presented the Hon. WILLIAM M. TWEED a petition, signed by 2,000 taxpayers of the ward, humbly begging for the nomination of Mr. RICHARD WALTERS to a seat in the Board of Aldermen. It is to be hoped that Mr. TWEED may respect the wishes of the people in this instance."

To make a canal across the Isthmus of Suez, and so connect the Mediterranean and the Red Sea, is one thing; to render the Red Sea easy of navigation is another. At present the most careful seamanship cannot securely guard vessels against accidents. The sea is full of coral reefs and shoals. Only the other day we reported the loss of a steamer, larger than the *Scotia* in this perilous highway. When the road becomes crowded we may look for a much larger proportion of accidents. It is known as eight days' steaming between Suez and Aden, and during the whole of that time the Captain of the "Peninsular and Oriental" steamer—the line which plies between England and India—is scarcely ever off the deck, and never takes off his clothes. And yet with all this vigilance three of these steamers have been lost within a very few years. It is proposed, we believe, that the Red Sea should be beaconed and buoyed at the expense of England and France. It would be a noble work, and it is impossible to doubt that some hundreds of lives would be saved by it. To the ordinary passenger the discomforts of a Red Sea passage—the fearful heat, the intolerable tension on the air, the gloom and depression produced by all the surrounding circumstances—are quite enough to face without the prospect of shipwreck and death being added.

By the time it comes to be considered that the boy or man who carries a pistol in such a City as this, carries also the heart of a coward within his breast, it is possible that the custom will die out. It is all nonsense for the ordinary run of people to pretend that a pistol in their pocket is necessary for their protection. No doubt many persons have duties to perform which render it almost necessary that they should go armed, but every boy now thinks that it is the "proper thing" to have a "Derringer" in his waistband, when the rod is really what would do him good. It is half a pity that JEM MACE cannot teach these twopenny swashbucklers that it is possible to defend oneself against any fair odds without using the weapon of the midnight assassin. We are not the advocates of prize fighting, but the pugilist, at his worst, is a less heinous offender than that miserable assassin JACKSON, Deputy Sheriff, who shot an old and defenceless man while his back was turned, and who now vainly hopes that his crime will be forgotten by the Press and the public. Every man who carries a pistol, except for well-defined objects of self-defence, is actually a coward and potentially a murderer. Consequently, the law ought to take his pistol from him, and give him a taste of the prison cell into the bargain.

Without accepting literally the Chicago dispatch purporting to represent the quandary in which the new Canadian Governor of the Hudson's Bay Territory finds himself, there seems to be a sufficient basis of fact to indicate one prolific source of trouble which the Dominion Government cannot hope altogether to avert. The Indians and halfbreeds were content with the sway of the great fur monopoly; its policy suited their ends; its operations comported with their convenience and profit. By introducing organized authority of another character, and inaugurating a policy which appropriates the hunting grounds for purposes of settlement, the Dominion appears to array itself against the Indian and half-breed population, who are not likely to surrender their vast domain without a struggle. In the nature of things, they will sooner or later give trouble to the Canadian officials, who, isolated and helpless, have not a very pleasant prospect before them. The only succor they can receive from Canada must proceed through United States territory or not at all; and even if permission be granted by the Washington Administration, it is quite certain that any force which the Dominion can send will be utterly unequal to the emergency. Of course, finally, civilization and government will prove more than a match for the Indians. But we look for a series of difficulties akin to those with which the settlers upon our own frontier are painfully familiar,—with this difference, that the Canadian Government will be less able to cope with the danger, because separated from it by a wilderness of rock, river and forest, extending many hundreds of miles, without facilities of any description. Governor MCDOUGALL has before him a time of severe trial; and those who go to join and succor him, whether soldiers or settlers, will have a hard road to travel.

The courageous directness of Mr. BENNETT gives him already the advantage over Mr. ASHBURY in the matter of the yacht challenge. Where there is a will there is a way in such controversies, and we do not well see how the latter gentleman can refuse the offer of the owner of the *Dauntless*, which is a very simple one, and may also be called a sublime one. It is not so terrible, perhaps, as the challenge of the old *grognard* who once invited his adversary to sit with him on a kilderkin of gunpowder, each man with his lucifer match; but that rush over the Atlantic in the time of the equinox, when "the lion, March, is on the seas," is confessedly something to stagger any yachtsman of the old school. It may seem too continental for the British imagination, which would probably find a home course around the Channel Islands far more agreeable.

At the women's right meeting in the Brooklyn Academy of Music some very ladylike and applauded arguments were used. Mrs. STORM said, in her own persuasive way, that when a woman with the suffrage wanted her husband *to vote as she wished*, she would put on the table all the dainties she knew he liked. There were cheers at this—coming no doubt from some gentlemen who liked the idea. The same speaker also suggested the innovation of ornamenting the polling booths with flower vases—another very attractive idea; better certainly than the notion of those late Brooklyn grog bottles we have heard of. Another lady laughed at the women who assented to all their husbands said, calling them "mushes of concession." This was very much applauded, and the mushes will of course begin henceforward to take it to heart for the benefit of all concerned.

Railroad accidents, caused by the carelessness of switchmen, have been so common that they fail to attract more than a momentary attention from the public. One of these men misplaces a switch, a train is thrown from the track, somebody is killed, the Coroner censures the culprit, and there the matter ends. Nobody ever heard of a conviction in these cases, and the result is that men are encouraged to neglect their duties at the peril of human life. This farce of censuring has just been repeated in the case of the Harlem Railroad accident of the 11th inst.—the switchman and the company both being held to liability. Who believes that they will be indicted and punished?

It is gratifying to note the evidence of prosperity among the people of South Carolina. During the past year they have paid over two and a half million dollars into the Internal Revenue Department, besides a million dollars State taxes, while their debt has been so far reduced that it amounts to but one-sixth of that of North Carolina. This cheering exhibit is due mainly to the abundance of the rice and cotton crops of the past year, the value of which will reach, if it does not exceed, twenty-five million dollars. It is not to be forgotten, however, that something is due to the moderation which has characterized the legislation of the State, for without this the fruitfulness of

the call would have been unavailing to improve the financial condition of the Government. In this case reconstruction is justified by its fruits.

The prospect for the early ratification of the proposed Fifteenth Amendment is improving. Yesterday both branches of the Alabama Legislature ratified it by large majorities, and the House of Representatives of Tennessee took similar action, the vote being 57 yeas and 12 nays. There has been some doubt respecting the action of Tennessee, and it is gratifying to be thus assured that the pledges given before the State election are to be fulfilled. We published in September a statement showing that at that time nineteen States had ratified the Amendment. Since that date Vermont and Virginia have recorded their votes in its favor. These, with Alabama, make twenty-two States which have indorsed the Amendment; six more are required to make the ratification complete. It is safe to count upon Iowa, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, Rhode Island, Tennessee and Texas as now sure to vote in favor of the Amendment, thus completely ratifying it, with one State to spare.

The disabled veterans of the war are to be benefited by the proceeds of Miss OLIVE LOGAN'S lecture on "Girls," at Steinway Hall, this evening. Apart from the interest attaching to the lecture itself, and the popularity enjoyed by the lecturer, the excellent purpose which is to be promoted should attract a full audience.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

"LONDON" AT THE FRENCH THEATRE.

The second performance of the new sensational drama of "London; or, Lights and Shadows of the Great City," was enjoyed at the French Theatre, last evening, by a numerous audience. The work, in spite of a complication of incidents, is an interesting one, and its purity of tone gives it a value distinct from recent pieces of a similar order. We shall not undertake to recount here the story of "London," upon which rests an acting play in the fullest sense of the term. The misfortunes of the principal persons figuring in it are abundant enough to enlist sympathy were they even less forcibly illustrated than they are, and comic element is sufficiently strong to relieve the darkness of a great portion of the picture. It would be to little purpose to write at length of the actors, most of whom are well known and esteemed. Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, who embodies *Alice Heron*, is recognized as a beautiful, experienced and, better than all, painstaking actress. Mr. F. C. BANGS, who personates *Harold Forrester*, will be remembered for his very impressive acting in "Patric," and can be referred to in this connection as endowing the rather thankless part he takes with as much chivalry as it will bear, and with a sufficiency of it to make it a creditable and an agreeable performance. Mr. LEWIS BAKER, a comedian of genuine merit, personates *Ralph Heron*, an aged but not a venerable being, whose wickedness would elicit such reproval as might enable the authors to dispense with any other villains. Finally, Mr. RIGHTON and Mr. PARSLOE, Jr., assume the other *rôles*, and contribute, the former a well-studied embodiment, and the latter a sketch of the traditional *gamin* with which past acquaintance with the actor has made local playgoers familiar. It is not, however, the acting of these persons that gives "London" its weightiest claim to public attention. The scenery of the drama, concerning the excellence of which lively anticipation had been excited, is its most magnetic quality, and deserves all the praise that from the outset has been demanded for it. It was painted in London, and expressly for this play. The scenes are not meaningless combinations of canvas and bright colors, but truthful, substantial, and skillfully executed views of the English metropolis, all appropriate, too, to the tale the artists nightly unfold. London Bridge, with distant views of the Tower, is the opening picture. Temple Bar is next seen, and afterward reproductions of the Charing Cross Railway Depot, of the Old Bailey Criminal Court, and of London Docks, with a dozen other panoramic tableaux, are shown. Some of the pictures are flats, only lowered after the European fashion, which, we are happy to note, prevents a constantly-recurring exhibition of soldiers' arms and carpenters' shoulders; but a few are box sets of the most massive kind. The Charing Cross Railway Depot is one of the best of the latter, and has certainly never been surpassed in accuracy and effect, while the one representing the London Docks is superb on it, and for local fidelity, deceptive power and richness of coloring, is quite unequaled. It would be a not ungrateful task, in dealing with this piece, to trace the points of difference between the European methods of scenic art and those in use here, and no better opportunity to do so is likely to be offered in some time hence than is afforded by the brilliant work out of Messrs. LESLIE and CLARKE'S play at the house now under the management of Mr. C. W. TAYLEURE. The limits assigned to this article, however, forbid its prosecution; and meantime we can but suggest a visit to "London," which, we answer for it, will have entertaining and instructive results. The work is to be repeated each evening until further advices, also, we see, at a special Thanksgiving Day *matinée*.

Our Midland Counties.

If it has been a matter of surprise that so many of the great Midland Counties of New-York have remained for a whole generation since the introduction of railways in this State without proper facilities to trade and travel, it is gratifying to know that their wants are soon to be amply supplied. The fact is of almost, if not quite, equal importance to the City of New-York. These counties are among the richest and most productive, in point of agriculture and dairy produce, in the State. They are grazing counties as well, and it is safe to say that the direct and greatly-improved intercourse with our markets, which a railway of their own will soon secure, will add from twenty to twenty-five per cent. to the daily supplies of milk, butter, cheese, &c., now afforded by other lines of local traffic of this nature, and as the Harlem, Erie, and the New-Jersey roads now afford. Aside, therefore, from the consideration of a direct through route from the City of New-York to Lake Ontario, as Oswego and its lateral connections with Lake Erie, *via* Auburn, and with the St. Lawrence *via* Camden, in Oneida County, on the Ogdensburg Road, the New Midland Counties Railway is an enterprise of the very highest importance, as we believe it will prove one of profit, to the local and domestic interests and comfort of these counties themselves, and to the provision markets of this City.

The New-York and Oswego Midland Railway corporation, which has undertaken this good work, is as active as well as able concern, and its finances in point of Capital Stock paid up and faithfully applied to the building of the road, thus far, such as to make the foundation and credit of the 7 ₱ cent. Mortgage Bonds—Principal and interest made payable in Gold coin—of the most reliable character. The Bonds are on the market through the Bankers of the Company, Messrs. GEORGE OPDYKE & Co.; Mr. OPDYKE himself, and Messrs. A. A. LOW and DELOS DE WOLF being the Trustees. The local subscriptions have been contributed to the amount of $6,000,000 by the counties and towns through which the line passes, in the shape of 7 ₱ cent. Bonds, which, being made by the Legislature free of all taxation, have found ready sale without abatement at home.

A charter has been secured from New-Jersey so make the connection with this City direct, from Jersey City to Sterling, and thence through Warwick, Goshen and Middletown, in Orange County, to and through the County of Sullivan, (with a side branch to Ellenville, in Ulster County,) and thence through Delaware, Otsego, Chenango, Cortlandt, Onondaga, Cayuga, Madison, Oneida and Oswego.

The first mortgage is strictly limited by law to $20,000 per mile. The pamphlet and map furnished by the Bankers of the Company afford every information of the rapid progress of the work and its direction and local and through connections. In common with our neighbors of the City Press, we feel free to commend the success of the negotiation undertaken by Messrs. OPDYKE, as well as the score of what our merchants and property holders owe to themselves, in the way of promoting this object, to say nothing of their public spirit, as for the intrinsic soundness of the security.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP RUSSIA.

The Cunard steamship *Russia*, which left Liverpool, Nov. 3, and Queenstown, Nov. 7, passed this port yesterday. Her advices are given to the hour there by a bark by the City of London.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

A Plot Against the Emperor's Life—The Ministerial Crisis—The Paris Elections—The Mexican Ex-Empress—Mr. Washburne's Salary.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Nov. 5.

The cable will have probably transmitted to New-York, ere this reaches you, the rumor of the discovery of a plot against the Emperor's life. When the Police get hold of anything that can be magnified into the semblance of a conspiracy, you may be sure that it loses nothing in the carriage, even though the distance be only from Compiègne to Paris. As the first account of the affair is that which has, no doubt, reached you, let me reduce it to its proper proportions by giving you the facts. In the first place, there is not the slightest evidence that there was anything of a plot in question, and I think it will be even difficult to make out that there was any design on the part of the individual arrested to harm His Majesty at all. The facts are simply these: About 9 o'clock in the evening a Zouave who was stationed as a sentry on the terrace of the gardens, detected a man stealing toward the palace under cover of the trees. He challenged him, and finding that he could not give the password, arrested him. On being questioned, he stated that his name was PHILIPPE, and that he had come from Compiègne to kill the Emperor. He allowed himself to be passively conducted to the Police Station, and, on being examined by the Inspector, his replies were found to be so incoherent that he was at once set down as insane. This impression was still further confirmed by the fact that he had neither arms nor papers of any kind on his person. On Monday he was subjected to another interrogatory by M. NEZ, the Procureur Imperial, and M. SCOTTEL, a Judge d'Instruction. Nothing has transpired regarding the result of this second examination, and the man still continues in prison. It is hardly to be supposed from what I have stated to you that anything can be made out of the affair to damage the political opponents of the Government. Even the "irreconcilables" would not be likely to resort to such clumsy means to accomplish their ends.

THE PARIS ELECTIONS.

We are passing through all the turmoil and excitement of another electioneering canvass, and that almost on the eve of the meeting of the Legislative Body, which takes place on the 29th of this month. In fact the second ballot, for there will unquestionably be one, will extend even beyond it. The Government is greatly blamed for this unfortunate arrangement, for nothing can be more ill-judged than to have the newly elected Deputies pass fresh from the excitement of the contest into the hall of the Legislature. It would seem almost as if it was courting a conflict. The thing, however, is fixed and cannot now be remedied. As to the candidates in the Paris circumscriptions a few details about them may be interesting to your readers. In the first circumscription only two candidates have as yet formally presented themselves, namely, M. HENRI ROCHEFORT, the editor of the *Lanterne*, and M. TERME, brother of the Government Deputy and editor of the *Peuple Francais*. ROCHEFORT is to be in town to-night to prosecute his canvass. There are two other candidates *in petto*—M. LAURIER, the advocate and great friend of M. GAMBETTA, and M. CANTAGREL, the socialist. The two latter have not as yet published their addresses. In the third circumscription the only candidates who have as yet put forth their professions of faith, are Dr. TONY MOILIN, the socialist, and M. DURIER, of the *Siècle*. These two, and M. LAFERRIERE, of the *Rappel*, are all pretty much of the same stripe. There is some talk of M. BRESSON, of the *Avenir National*, and M. POUYER QUERTIER, the protectionist, for the same circumscription. Delegates were sent to M. LEDRU ROLLIN, in London, to offer him the nomination, but he declined taking the qualifying oath. In the fourth circumscription the candidates are M. ALLOU, formerly *batonnier* of the order of advocates, a moderate Democrat; M. ARTHUR PICARD, brother of M. ERNEST PICARD; M. GLAIS-BIZOIN, the oratorical wasp of the Opposition; M. DE GASTE, an importation from Brest; M. HENRI DIDIER, formerly a representative of the people, and M. LOUIS SIMONIN, the lecturer, traveler and journalist, whose publications on the United States are imbued with the true Republican spirit. In the eighth circumscription the candidates, M. EMANUEL ARAGO, formery Commissary of the Republic at Lyons; M. HERALD, a member of the Council of State, but an earnest Liberal; M. LAVERTUJON, editor of the *Gironde*, one of the ablest of the Democratic organs in the south of France; M. GENT, formerly deported to Nodikstva, and M. LACHAUD, one of the ablest advocates of France, but supported by the Government.

THE EX-EMPRESS CHARLOTTE.

I find in one of the Brussels journals some interesting details regarding the condition of the unfortunate widow of the late Emperor MAXIMILIAN. She still resides at the chateau of Tervueren, and is closely watched in the long walks that she is in the habit of taking in the park, as she has several times endeavored to deceive the vigilance of her keepers. This constant supervision annoys her greatly, and she sometimes breaks out into violent fits of passion. She passes a considerable portion of her time in the telegraph office at Tervueren, and is continually sending telegrams to the various European Sovereigns to complain of the restraint in which she is kept. These dispatches are sent off in her presence to the Court at Brussels, and she will not quit the office until she receives the answer.

One of the most curious features of the mental condition of the unfortunate Princess is her peculiarity of refusing to sit down at table to take her meals. The officer on duty, who generally dines with her, is obliged to eat on the corner of the chimney-piece, and she herself will only eat from a dish when some one has tasted it in her presence. Her fixed idea is that people are always trying to poison her. She passes agitated nights, and it is only toward morning that she obtains a few hours peaceful sleep. But for the energy of her organization she would never be able to resist the fatigue consequent upon the feverish excitement under which she is always laboring.

MR. WASHBURNE'S SALARY.

I called upon the Minister this morning and found him very much annoyed at the statements which had found their way into the New-York journals regarding an alleged application that had been made by him to the State Department for an increase of salary. The report had got into some of the Paris newspapers, which, of course, did not contribute to mend the matter. Mr. WASHBURNE authorizes me to say that he never made any application for an addition to his salary nor did he desire to do so. The amount allowed him was sufficient for all his wants. What he did apply to the Department for, and this had no doubt given rise to the rumor in question, was a small addition to the sum allowed for office rent. The increase in the amount of business transacted at the Legation, and the insufficiency of the present office accommodation, justified him in asking the Department to grant it additional space. As the Legation was at a distance from his private residence, and personally he would not benefit by it more than any of the other gentlemen connected with the Embassy, he thought it rather hard that he should be accused of trying to advance his own interests, when in reality he was consulting only the public accommodation. I think it but due to Mr. WASHBURNE that I should forward you this explanation, although I see that you have in a measure anticipated it, by a statement of your own.

MR. WASHBURNE'S FIRST RECEPTION.

On Wednesday evening the Minister gave his first reception at his new residence in the Avenue de l'Imperatrice. There were no ladies present, Mrs. WASHBURNE being still indisposed. Among the principal guests on the occasion were Captain Worden, RAMEE, B. RUGGLES, JAMES PEABODY, Consul-General GODKIN, General BURNSIDE, Colonel FOSTER, Colonel DE HASS, &c., &c.

The mansion, which is inhabited exclusively by the Minister and his family, is spacious and pleasantly situated, being midway between the Arc de Triomphe and the entrance to the Bois de Boulogne. In Summer it is one of the most agreeable residences in the neighborhood of Paris.

MR. PEABODY.

An English Estimate of the Philanthropist's Worth.

From the London Times, Nov. 6.

The news of Mr. PEABODY'S death will be received with no common sorrow on both sides of the Atlantic. The sentiment of regret will not be a mere passing tribute of gratitude to the munificent benefactor. Mr. PEABODY, throughout the course of a long life, has been accumulating manifold titles to be lamented. He was an ardent patriot, who was loved abroad as much as at home. He was a New-Englander, who, when the South was bowed down to the dust, stepped forward with two millions of dollars and claimed the right to succor it. No courtier, he was honored by Sovereigns and Princes. He was profuse in his charity, but his charity has pauperised nobody. He was a philanthropist who was liked as well as honored. There was nothing hard or nothing narrow about Mr. PEABODY'S philanthropy. He simply did whatever good came in his way. Wherever an occasion presented itself for a generous and benevolent action, there was he found with purse in hand, eager to aid. When his adopted State of Maryland was in sore pecuniary straits he repaid it for having afforded him a home by negotiating a loan for it free of cost. When the American Department at the Great Exhibition was in danger of appearing on the day of opening a mere chaos of unassorted goods, his contribution of £3,000 was ready to save his countrymen from the mortification. When a faint hope awoke in America that survivors of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN'S expedition might be rescued, Mr. PEABODY'S subsidy consummated the generous enterprise of Mr. GRINNELL. His vast gifts of millions of dollars for various purposes from 1856 downward dazzled the world. It looked upon such generosity as a sort of sudden meteor. But a survey of Mr. PEABODY'S career shows that all this was but the natural crown and blossom of a life of consistent munificence.

It requires some remarkable qualities to create a gigantic fortune, but more remarkable qualities still are needed to know how to spend it. The two faculties are seldom found together. They were, however, combined in Mr. PEABODY. He was a keen and shrewd man of business, he made money energetically, and his tastes were too simple to expend it upon himself; but from an almost Puritan case shone forth the soul of an old Greek where any purpose of public munificence could be served. He was a discoverer, and of something a good deal more precious than the chilling Arctic deserts which his money helped to explore, and which bear his name. What he has discovered is a new motive for heaping together wealth—the pleasure of giving it away. But his liberality may be shown to have been always guided by certain very distinct principles. England and America contributed in almost equal proportions to his riches, and he acted as if he accounted himself simply a depositary and banker for both. Twenty years of absence never caused him to forget that he was American citizen; yet it is permissible to suspect that his feeling of duty and loyalty to his native country was not inconsistent with a warm love and attachment to his adopted home. In any case, an anxious desire to treat the good of each of the two nations as common ground for the charity of a citizen of either is a principle of unity which explains and binds together the infinitely various gifts of this generous life. He did not lay himself out for the gratitude of one or both countries by simply flooding them with money, but he took the best measures in his power to render the accumulation in his person of wealth derived from England and America a source of permanent benefit to each. If Mr. PEABODY had been almshouse or hospital endowed churches his title to national gratitude would meet with no general recognition. Persons who adopt this way of employing their fortunes have seldom the interest in the advancement of their country which deserves national gratitude. They find themselves in the possession of wealth which they cannot use on themselves. They must it, therefore, for public purposes; but it is almost an accident what particular purposes they select. Mr. PEABODY'S mode of disbursing his million or millions bears scrutiny for the reason that he did not become charitable because he had become rich, but that it may almost be said, he became rich in order that he might be charitable, and charitable in a fashion to benefit his native and adopted homes. That this was his single aim and desire appears as well in many other ways as particularly in his modestly delegating to strangers the choice of the objects which should receive the charity he had set apart for London. He was not actuated in this by indolence or the fear of responsibility. In America he had landmarks to guide him, and his American *gifts* were accordingly apportioned by himself to stated destinations. He was less clear as to the special needs of London, and he believed, as millionaires are not very apt at believing, that others might have a truer discernment. It marks a high grade in the scale of charity to give up the pleasure of being charitable after one's own taste.

If there had been nothing certain about Mr. PEABODY'S *gifts* to this country but the manifest affection which prompted them, there would be ample cause for regretting his death. But for the full measure of gratitude on account of munificence like his, not the motive alone for giving, but the manner, nor that only, but the nature of the gift, ought to bear the test of criticism. Mr. PEABODY'S London charities more than fulfill all three conditions. No higher motive could exist for the distribution of an enormous fortune than the desire to lighten for the branches of a great race by the consciousness of being the common objects of his noble generosity. The time—his own life—which he selected for the *gifts*, and his unselfish disclaimer of all power over their particular destination, enhance the feeling of obligation. But to make a benefactor's memory dear it is also necessary that the objects of his liberality should actually benefit by it. As for this, the machinery which Mr. PEABODY constructed for the application of his money was so happily constituted as to be fitted to turn it to the most advantageous account. Some benefactors have been supremely unfortunate in the uses to which their offerings have been diverted. Mr. WALKER, of Beverly notoriety, is not the first donor, and will not be the last, whose trust has been abused. But it was no mere fortunate accident which will have guaranteed the Peabody gift against becoming a perennial source of jobbery or pauperism. The donor's whole life was in evidence here—a life stamped with the characteristic of doing its own work—what one has to do. Above all, he was still living to point the example. His trustees were not likely to err, but if they had been he, living in their sight, was a constant reminder that the object of his charity was not to encourage dependance, but to help those who will help themselves. A quarter of a million sterling is no trivial present even to a city rich as London's wealthy as a community may be, its wealth is appropriated as strictly and inalienably as a workman's five-and-twenty shillings a week. There is seldom a margin of a hundred thousand pounds available for this or that philanthropic experiment. It is no light thing for a man who has heaped together a large estate to divest himself of it while still able to enjoy it. Age and the certainty—which is never felt as a certainty—that it and its owner must soon part company do not render it easier. The posthumous devotion of wealth to charitable uses is an elaborate device for keeping hold of it to the last and for remaining associated with it, but the world sees little connection between such bequests and the testator. Mr. GEORGE PEABODY, in abdicating all property in his riches while living, has made it impossible to dissociate his identity from them now that he is dead. Every fresh token of the utility of his benevolence must tend to excite affection for his memory.

AQUATICS.

Four-oared Race for the Championship of the World.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, Nov. 5.

The first of the great races between the picked men of London and Newcastle, the representative crews of the Thames and the Tyne, came off this afternoon over the champion course from Putney to Mortlake, and was witnessed by a large assemblage of spectators, although a pouring rain, which set in about noon, must have kept some hundreds away. Among the various incidents which have engrossed the aquatic mind, whether annual or otherwise, none have claimed a greater amount of public attention during the last thirty years than the ever-recurring feud between the North and the South country oarsmen, which had its rise in the dispute as to who could build the fastest boats, and culminated in the triumphs of the late ROBERT CHAMBERS over the Londoners on their own ground from 1838 to 1865, when HENRY KELLEY again wrested the championship honors from him. Twenty-seven years ago the North and South crews first met. Then the race was on the Tyne, when the brothers CLASPER and EDWARD HAWKES were beaten on their own river by ROBERT DOGGETT, ROBERT NEWELL and the BOURNEDRES. Since that time the rival schools have met repeatedly at regattas, and victory has more often decided for the North countrymen than their rivals, but never till now has a second *bona fide* race been arranged. The event we are now recording arose out of the late contest at the Thames regatta, which, after a splendid race for two and a half miles, the South countrymen won by a few feet. A desire was immediately expressed by the Newcastle men to meet them again, and sinking all those differences which have so long militated against the success of the Londoners, a four was got together worthy at the same time of the Thames and of their opponents, who on their part, have brought to London a magnificent crew, and rarely have two such fours been seen contending. The following are the names and weights of the respective sides:

THE THAMES CREW.

	st.	lb.
1. Joe Sadler, Putney	11	0
2. Henry Kelley, Fulham	10	12
3. W. Messenger, Teddington	11	7
(Stroke) Geo. Hammerton, Teddington	10	7
G. Hammerton, Jr., (coxswain,)	3	8

THE TYNE CREW.

	st.	lb.
1. Jas. Taylor, Ousoburn	10	0
2. Thos. Winship, Derwenthaugh	10	11
3. John Martin, Newcastle	11	9
(Stroke) Jas. Renforth, Gateshead	11	11
M. Hall, (coxswain,)	3	12

RESULT OF THE RACE.

The Tyne crew won by three lengths. The time as taken by chronograph was 20 minutes 43 seconds. The "return match" for a like sum will be rowed on Nov. 18 from High-level Bridge to Scotswood Suspension on the Tyne.

EARTHQUAKES.

Scene of the Late Phenomena in Germany—Account of the Shocks.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, Nov. 5.

The scene of the late earthquake in Germany extends from Gross-Gerau, between Darmstadt and Mayence, to Hennef on the north, Biebrich on the west, and Heilbronn and Stuttgart on the south. The strongest shocks were felt at Gross-Gerau and at Stuttgart. At the latter place they were preceded by intense cold, and followed by a sudden increase of temperature, with thick fogs. The earthquake was also felt at Wiesbaden, at Frankfort, and at Saarbrucken, where two very powerful shocks, lasting from eight to ten seconds each, occurred last Monday at 3:40 A. M. and 11:55 P. M. A letter from Giessen, dated the 1st inst., says that on the previous evening, about 6 o'clock, a swaying motion was perceived from east to west, and the shock was so severe that people rose from their chairs, and the pen fell out of the writer's hand. Accounts from Frankfort state that the earthquake was felt there at 11:45 P. M., on Sunday, and that it lasted ten minutes. Windows rattled, various articles of furniture were moved out of their places, the ceiling of a house fell in, and many of the inhabitants were so alarmed that they came out into the streets. At Gross-Gerau, which was the central point of the earthquake, nearly 200 shocks were felt between the 26th of October, and the 2d of November, during nearly the whole of which time incessant rumblings were heard. The first severe shock occurred on the 30th, at 8 o'clock P. M., and was followed by others at 11:30 P. M., and at 1 o'clock A. M., 12:15 P. M. and 3:45 P. M., on the 31st. At 5:20 on Sunday evening there was so violent a shock that several chimneys fell, lamps and bottles rolled over, and horses broke out of their stables. All these shocks were preceded by a noise like the roll of distant musketry; they came with a wave-like motion, going sometimes from north to south, but mostly from west to east.

LECTURES.

THE QUESTION OF TO-MORROW.

Lecture by Wendell Phillips at Steinway Hall—Woman's Rights, Labor, Temperance and the Purity of the Ballot Box.

Steinway Hall, Fourteenth-street, was comfortably filled last evening on the occasion of a lecture by WENDELL PHILLIPS, who took for his subject "The Question of To-morrow." The lecturer commenced by alluding to the custom hitherto adopted of speaking, only on certain subjects, on the Lyceum. Time was when the Lyceum found its choice of subjects, in literature, travels, biography and science. It undertook to paint in some great representative portrait symbolic of its epoch, to report the last invention or discovery, to bring to those who stayed at home the impressions of travel; but at present the Lyceum had undertaken the province of agitator, had undertaken to discuss the great civil and political questions of the day; to teach civil duty, and to open the great questions of public interest, to which latter development he attached the most interest. He had grown to be a man, had gone through the University and been admitted to the Bar, and had studied *Webster* by heart before receiving his first lesson in the essential character of Government under which he was born, and that he got in the streets. Thirty-four years ago, while in Boston, he was attracted by a noisy crowd, whom he observed dragging a man by a chord round his waist. A mob of 3,000 gentlemen in broadcloth were there assembled. The Mayor of the City entreated them to desist, beseeched the crowd of fashionable gentlemen to respect the law, but they set his authority at defiance, derisively laughed at his supplications; and though he descended lower and lower with his appeals to the mercy of the mob, they scoffed at his remarks and finally heeded them not. Mr. PHILLIPS was then fresh from the study of constitutional law, anxious for the technical rights of the individual subject; his soul kindled with constitutional indignation, although he was no Abolitionist, and being a commissioned officer, and then in company with the Colonel of his regiment, he asked his superior officer why the Mayor did not call the soldiery out and clear the streets in ten minutes. The Colonel answered, "Don't you see that the regiment is in that mob: there are the men to bear your muskets," and then for the first time it flashed through his mind that the statutes were made in the streets, and that in a critical combat, law consisted of the force of the mob; that the safety of life was in the keeping of the streets. In 1861 he saw another scene. The Anti-Slavery Society held a meeting at Tremont Temple, Boston, but it was dispersed by a mob of the city who were headed by the Mayor. The Legislature was appealed to for protection, and the Capitol was about being given as a refuge from the mob, when the Governor of Boston sent word privately to the Senate "Don't you open your doors to the Anti-Slavery Society; I have not the means of protecting the Senate Chamber from the mobs of the city." The law of the country was defied; it was in the hands of the masses. Time and again he stood in this City when the representatives of rowdyism and disorder were assembled; behind them stood G. W. MATSELL, Chief of Police, who was only like a spaniel before the mass. In thirty years he learned the lesson that God gave what was worked for and earned; he gave intelligence to the people, the guarantee of life, the shield of the freedom of speech. In ordinary times any vessel could float, but in weather, when the storm made ocean his heaven, it required a sagacious pilot at the helm. It was the storm that strained the institutions of the country, and told where the real power lay. There were certain great questions looming over the horizon, and even commanding admission into the great tribunal of political discussion; and he brought his audience back to old associations in order that he might turn round the standpoint from which he was going to look at those questions, with all possible light. To every thoughtful man it was quite apparent that, so far as cities were concerned, the experiment of self-government was a failure. Time was when San Francisco looked agast at its Judicial Bench, which was full of thieves, and its Police, which was recruited from the criminal classes; but in self-defence San Francisco fell back on the primal rights of humanity, dashed to pieces the machinery of recognized civil government, and reconstituted the State. New-Orleans and Baltimore did the same, and the only reason why Boston had not done it was because it was a contented vassal of that power, and must even the purpose of resistance, and if G. W. CURTIS be true, the New-York Bench was only a sham to represent civil government. In fact, the commercial metropolis of the Union had nothing to rely upon in any great issue. In constituting the London Police, Sir ROBERT PEEL took a picture from the chapter of Rapparees, and laid down stated rules; he would rather be the subject of a despot, able to know what he should do, than a citizen of Boston who did not know until he had tried it, what he could say, and how far he would be permitted to go without being told by a reeling mob what his rights were. He would rather hold his rights at the admitted decrees and well-stated limitations of acknowledged monarchy, then at the caprice of a mob. The first great requisite in a good Government was temperance in the people. America was peopled by persons of different Nationalities—Teutons, Saxons, &c., each of whom had its own weakness. Running his eye centuries back, he found the Musselman made his heaven out of the sun, beauty of women, &c. Looking at Saxon history, he found that race rough, victorious soldiers, drinking to intoxication. The Saxon heaven was revel and as that blood was traced down through centuries, it was all in the same dominant drinking spirit. Intoxication was a weakness to which people of tropical climates were liable. The lecturer continued at some length to give his reasons for the great spread and extent of intoxication among the masses, attributing it to the value placed on labor, the ballot box and sciences, which held out means at half price. $200,000,000 were devoted in the City to the manufacture of intoxicating drinks. In Boston there were 3,000 drinking places which commanded 5,000 votes—sufficient to sway the balance of power; and those whom they elected in the Legislature could influence the votes of the whole. On an Englishman's visit to this country the schools were shown him, but those schools were ultimately useless, inasmuch as their good effects were counterbalanced by the prevalence of intoxication, which was encouraged by the licensing of public houses. In Boston every tenth man was arrested, and every seventh man held. [Laughter.] Boston would be richer if a million dollars were thrown into the sea and the licensed houses shut up, or if the schools were closed and all licenses stopped. A universal-suffrage ballot box could not be trusted to a drunken people, and there was a remedy for this by shutting the door of the public house. On the question of labor he was an advocate of eight hours work, eight hours sleep and eight hours for the soul, and if those last eight hours were properly employed there would be every possibility of self-government. He next referred to the woman question, which was considered by some people in the same light as the young gentleman did, who, on dying, left his wife's dowry of $50,000 to her, provided she did not marry. If sixty women sat in the Legislature with sixty men, the will of that generous young gentleman would not have been held valid. In society men acted more properly than in a political room, and as women were the leaders of society, their introduction into the Legislature would be the means of causing men to have more self-respect. Two and a half centuries ago there was no society, and books written then would not be read by ladies of the present day; how different from the works of DICKENS, THACKERAY and writers, at a time when society exists. The introduction of woman into the Legislature would not be the means of dragging her down, but another element would be introduced—two such classes brought into natural relations act and react so as to raise each other. He did not want woman in politics because she brought an angel there, but he wanted her because she brought the elements of all that had made literature what it was, art and society what they were. He instanced the case of a Southern gentleman engaged in the "late unpleasantness" [laughter] whose thoughts were elevated by the advice of his little daughter, and suggested that everything be done to guard properly using the ballot. He casually referred to the great conflict in the West between the Chinese and Europeans, and said that before twenty years would have elapsed they would see more mobs than he had. The conflict was going to be an angry one—almost doubtful. Women stand ready! Clean out all the defects in machinery; "plant the ballot box on sobriety; summon woman to your side; reconcile labor, and then let the frigate float out, and God defend the right."

Mr. PHILLIPS concluded his address amid loud applause.

IRISH HEROES.

John Mitchel's Lecture—A Sketch of the Public Careers of Henry Grattan and Smith O'Brien.

The large hall of the Cooper Insititute was literally crammed last evening on the occasion of JOHN MITCHEL'S lecture on HENRY GRATTAN and SMITH O'BRIEN, for the benefit of the widow of LARKIN, one of the Fenians who was hanged at Manchester. The stage was occupied by many prominent Irish gentlemen and ladies, and Mayor HALL was Chairman. Mr. MITCHEL in his lecture reviewed the glorious, though unhappy political career of HENRY GRATTAN, and dwelt with admiration upon the undaunted manner in which the patriotic statesman opposed CASTLEREAGH and the corrupt members of the Irish Parliament in the struggle preceding the Union, clearly defining the stand taken by that illustrious man during the political war waged at that time. Mr. MITCHEL pointed out the dangers his course led him into and the moral courage and pure patriotism he displayed throughout the whole. From the Union until the day GRATTAN'S body was laid in Westminster Abbey Mr. MITCHEL followed his career, pointing out the many disappointments he experienced and the too brief gleam of sunshine which lit up the last few days of his life until he died in 1820. Coming down to the time of SMITH O'BRIEN, the leader of the young Ireland party in 1848, the lecturer spoke with fervor his views of this gentleman. Intimately acquainted with Mr. O'BRIEN as he was, Mr. MITCHEL gave in detail the history of the man from boyhood until death with thrilling accuracy. Comparing him with HENRY GRATTAN, he said that although very much unlike in many respects, yet the characters and public lives of these men were somewhat similar. Both were Protestants, patriots and statesmen, struggling for the independence of Ireland, and both devoted their best energies to the cause. But though death came to cut short the hopes of both, GRATTAN died with hope still living in his heart, while SMITH O'BRIEN'S last breath was drawn when the dark clouds of adversity were thickening over his unfortunate country, a broken-hearted man. With the assurance that better days are in store for his country, the lecturer concluded amid rapturous applause.

RICHARD O'GORMAN then moved that a vote of thanks be tendered to Mr. MITCHEL, which was carried with three cheers, which were given lustily by the audience.

JOHN MARTIN, another of the exiles of 1848, and also a Fenian sympathiser, who has but just arrived in this country from Ireland, was introduced by Mayor HALL. He was received with prolonged cheers of welcome, alluding to which pleasantly, he said that he had listened with pleasure to his old and esteemed friends's lecture. The two men, he continued, GRATTAN and O'BRIEN, I have come to as models, and have endeavored to follow in their footsteps in my own humble way. Independence, freedom for Ireland have been the great aim and desire of my life, and their attainment, in common with Mr. MITCHEL, I have labored and longed for. But mark me in defining my position to you as his, our first meeting, I would add, that I have always hoped and striven for this liberty in a peaceful manner, believing it to be the best means of obtaining it. Yet will I say that if as a last resort it should become necessary to wade to freedom through a sea of blood—mind you, as a last resort—I would do it. But peacefully, if we can, let us work for it. Although this proposition did not seem to please the majority of his auditors, still they welcomed the speaker heartily. At the conclusion of his remarks, the meeting closed.

Kalliston.

To restore and retain the bloom and freshness of beauty unimpaired, ladies should use BURNETT'S KALLISTON. For chafing of infants, and for any roughness of the skin, it has no equal. Unlike other cosmetics, it produces a healthy action of the capillaries. —*Advertisement.*

Never say Dye or "Not a Dye;" but ask for PHALON'S VITALIA OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR. Examine it, you will find it clear; shake it, you will see that it has no sediment; apply it to your head, beard, whiskers or mustaches, if gray or grizzled, and the color they were before they faded will return to them.—*Advertisement.*

A. Raymond & Co.,
CLOTHIERS,
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st., corner Nassau.
Every style of fashionable clothing, ready-made and made to order.—*Advertisement.*

WALTHAM WATCHES.—The best watches to buy and the best place to buy is at FULLER & CO.'S, No. 25 John-st., New-York. A complete assortment always on hand.—*Advertisement.*

COME AND SPEND THANKSGIVING WITH US, and try our "Astral" Oil. No. 108 Fulton-st., New-York. —*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

It will contain a full digest of news from all parts of the United States up to the latest moment, with such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the TIMES as may have interest for Americans residing abroad and for European subscribers.

Among other features of interest are presented the following:

Political Affairs of the Country, Domestic Correspondence, General Telegraphic News, Scientific Notes, Religious Affairs, Temperance Items, Local News, Washington Advices, General News, &c.

Too Often a Cold is Considered a very ordinary, trifling affair, just as well left to go as it came, and hence systematically neglected, until a simple, curable affection is converted into a serious and generally fatal pulmonary disease. The more prudent, aware that a violent cough or cold should never be trifled with, but, on the contrary, taken care of from its incipiency, promptly make use of DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a curative which has sustained its reputation for over thirty years as a remedy always efficacious, and sure to exert a most beneficial influence on all the bronchial and pulmonary organs. Sold by all druggists.

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Continue to make a speciality of the
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Buy more Clothing and less Coal.
WINTER OVERCOATS $18.
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Hair Dye. Hair Dye. Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Russian Vapor Baths are invaluable as a preventive of and cure for colds, catarrh, rheumatism, neuralgia, &c. No. 25 East 4th-st., near B'dway.

Prepare for Winter.—PATENT WEATHER STRIPS. ROEBUCK BROS., No. 26 Fulton-st., New-York.

Cantrell's Best and Shoe Store, No. 241 4th av., between 19th and 20th sts.

A. Worton, 99 Maiden-lane, New-York.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

MARRIED.

BACON—CLARK.—On Tuesday evening, Nov. 9, at Memorial-av. Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Alexander Mc-Clit, WILLIAM H. BACON to LOUISA, eldest daughter of the late Richard Inness Clark, Esq., of New-York.

[F Louisville and Gotham papers please copy.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The salesroom yesterday presented quite a brisk appearance. The attendance was one of the largest obtained this season, and composed of a class of persons who will compare favorably with those of last Fall, when the real estate excitement was at its height and buyers were plenty. The great feature was the sale of Brooklyn property by Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER. The sale advertised by Messrs. MULLER, WILKINS & Co. was adjourned.

To-day but one sale will be made, consisting of thirty-five acres of land, with the improvements, situated on the west side of Central Park-avenue, and on both sides of the road leading from Kingsbridge to Woodlawn Depot, Harlem Railroad, being three-quarters of a mile from Woodlawn Depot, two miles from Fordham Depot, Harlem Railroad; two miles from Riverdale Depot, Hudson River Railroad, and two miles from City of New-York at Kingsbridge, having a frontage on Central-avenue of 1,448 feet, and a frontage of 1,421 feet on both sides of the Kingsbridge road. Most of the ground is high, overlooking the surrounding country, with full view of the Harlem River, Palisades and Washington Heights. The property will be sold in three parcels. Terms of sale: Ten per cent. and auctioneers' fees on day of sale; sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage one, three or five years; balance on Thursday, Dec. 16, 1869. Maps may be had at the auctioneers' office, No. 28 Pine-street.

But little property is ever offered on the day immediately preceding a holiday, and the above is the only sale announced for to-day. The coming week offers several attractions, particulars of which may be found in our advertising columns.

Auction Sales Yesterday.

BROOKLYN.

By Johnson & Miller.

5 lots e. s. Saratoga-av., corner Halsey-st., each 20x100 ... $1,750
5 lots adjoining above, on Saratoga-av., same size ... 1,700
5 lots s. s. Halsey-st., 100 ft. e. of Saratoga-av., same size, 20x100 ... 1,600
5 lots adjoining above, same size ... 1,600
5 lots adjoining ... 1,700
5 lots n. s. Macon-st., 100 ft. e. of Saratoga-av., each 20x100 ... 1,625
5 lots adjoining ... 1,650
5 lots adjoining ... 1,650
5 lots adjoining ... 1,625
5 lots, w. s. Howard-st., corner Bainbridge-st., each 20x100 ... 1,500
5 lots adjoining, on Howard-st., same size ... 1,500
5 lots e. s. Howard-st., corner Bainbridge-st., each 20x100 ... 1,500
5 lots adjoining, same size ... 1,450
6 lots n. s. Schaffer-st., 95 ft. w. of Bushwick-av., each 20x100 ... 1,650
4 lots s. s. Chauncey-st., 682 ft. e. of Hopkinson-av., each 20x100 ... 1,000
4 lots adjoining ... 1,000
6 lots adjoining ... 1,380
4 lots adjoining ... 1,040

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Grove-st., n. s., 100.1 ft. w. of Bleecker-st., h. and l., 26x99.11x26.8x99.11 ... $5,179
Same property ... 9,820
Lewis-st., No. 227, 18.3x82.11x18.3x80.7 ... 7,500
Lawrence-st., No. 42, 25x100 ... 20,000
11th-st., n. s., 369 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x94.8 ... 18,250
11th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 10th-av., 50x103.1 ... 31,000
12th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 2d-av., h. and l., 25x103.3 ... 23,700
13th-st., s. s., 355 ft. e. of Avenue A, 47.6x92 ... 8,500
17th-st., s. s., 332 ft. e. of 6th-av., h. and l., 50x½
25th-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of 6th-av., h. and l., 12.6x block ... 40,900
30th-st., s. s., 362.6 ft. w. of 5th-av., h. and l., 12.6x98.9 ... 29,000
32d-st., s. s., 283.4 ft. e. of 9th-av., 16.8x98.9, h. and l. ... 12,000
... 8,850
36th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 10th-av., 75x98.9 ... 6,500
Same by other grantors ... 3,150
51st-st., s. s., 475 ft. e. of 12th-av., 25x100.5 ... 16,000
53d-st., s. s., 240 ft. e. of 3d-av., h. and l., 20x90 ... 21,600
54th-st., n. s., 70 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 20x100.5 ... 2,100
73d-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x102.2 ... 4,124
78th-st., n. s., 231.6 ft. e. of 1st-av., 37.6x102.2 ... 4,000
109th-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 11th-av., 50x100.10 ... 14,000
114th-st., n. s., 262.6 ft. w. of 3d-av., 18.9x100.11 ... 5,000
114th-st., s. s., 190 ft. w. of 3d-av., 24x100.10 ... 3,300
116th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x100.11 ... 23,000
118th-st., n. s., ft. n. of 59th-st., 20x65 ... 88,000
Lexington-av., w. s., 98.9 ft. n. of 42d-st., 24x73 ... nom.
Madison-av., w. s., 50.2 ft. s. of 55th-st., 50x25 ... 15,000
Madison-av., e. s., 50.2 ft. s. of 50th-st., 20x56.3 ... 16,500
1st-av., w. s., 120.5 ft. s. of 56th-st., 20.10x70 ... 12,000
2d-av., e. s., 104.7 ft. n. of 108th-st., 50.5x100 ... 15,000
3d-av., w. s., 50.5 ft. n. of 108th-st., 24.8x100
10th-av., w. s., 24.9 ft. n. of 36th-st., 24.8x100

Leases Recorded.

Broadway, Nos. 1,140 and 1,142, 2½ years, per year ... 7,500
28th-st., No. 1, west ... 8,000
Greenwich-st., No. 503, 5 years, per year ... 504
Ludlow-st., No. 183, 4 years, per year ... 2,500
Union-square, No. 37, 3 years, per year ... 750
18th-st., No. 449, West, 5 years, per year ... 846
9th-av. and 55th-st., n. e. cor., 20½ years, per year.

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Boerum-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Lorrimer-st., 25x100 ... $1,450
Butler-st., s. s., 94.7 ft. e. of 7th-av., 156x100 ... 18,000
Columbia-st., e. s., 25.6 ft. s. w. of Middagh-st., 25.3x40, January, 1869 ... 4,250
Columbia-st., e. s., 25.6 ft. s. w. of Middagh-st., h. and l., 12.7x40, October, 1869 ... 8,000
Columbia-st., e. s., 38.1 ft. s. w. of Middagh-st., h. and l., 12.7x40, October, 1869 ... 8,000
Grand-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of Olive-st., 25x100 ... 6,000
Herkimer-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of Albany-av., 100x100 ... 6,000
Magnolia-st., n. w. s., 255.5 ft. n. e. of Bushwick-av., 100x183.10x—x200 ... 4,200
Pierrepont-st., s. s., 80.1 ft. w. of Fulton-st., 25x100 ... 18,000
Quincy-st. and Throop-av., northerly corner, 20x50 ... 4,500
Stockholm-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of Central-av., 25x100 ... 550
Tiffany-place, e. s., 134.6 ft. s. of Harrison-st., 25x97.6 ... 500
West-st., e. s., 250 ft. s. of Broadway, 50x100 ... 1,500
Proposed Waverley-st. and Franklin-av., southerly corner, 12x—, to New-Utrecht Bay, —x—x— } ... 9,100
Same streets, northerly corner, 123.6x350x125.3x350 }
Wyckoff-st., s. s., 235 ft. of Carlton-av., 20x131 ... 10,000
South 5th-st., n. s., 41 ft. e. of 8th-st., 20x100 ... 6,000
North 6th-st., s. s., 125.6 ft. e. of 2d-st., 18.9x100 ... 4,500
South 9th-st., n. s., 88 ft. w. of 7th-st., h. and l., 103.2x8.6x4.6x10.7x105.6x19 ... 10,000
... 2,450
North 9th-st., s. w. s., 200 ft. n. w. of 5th-st., 20x100 ... 5,000
10th-st., s. s., 125.9 ft. w. of 4th-av., 16.6x100
Bushwick-av. and Magnolia-st., n. corner, 255.5x100 ... 8,500
Cypress-av., w. s., 50 ft. n. of Grove-st., 100x145.9x25.4x100x75x50 ... 1,175
Foster-av., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d-st., 50x100 ... 600
Marcy-av., s. w. s., 20 ft. n. w. of Lynch-st., h. and l., 20x80 ... 6,000
New-Utrecht to Fort Hamilton highway, n. e. s., adjoining late James De Nyse', 37 acres 2 perches ... 1,184
2d-av., w. s., 100 ft. n. of 9th-st., 25x95 ... 475
8th-av., e. s., 25.2 ft. n. of 40th-st., 25x100 ... 480

NEW JERSEY.

Hoboken.

Meadow-st., w. s., 215 ft. n. of 9th-st., 20x100 ... $6,750
Lot No. 25, block No. 28, Coster's estate ... 750

Hudson City.

Sherman-place, s. s., 124 ft. w. of Summit-av., 75x195 ... $3,750
Summit-av., w. s., corner of Sherman-place, 98x122 ... 5,000
Lot No. 77, Foster & Clinton's map ... 800
Lots Nos. 4, 5, block A, Bramhall's map ... 1,000
Lot No. 10, block No. 5, Bramhall's map ... 300
Lots Nos. 47, 48, block No. 11, Baldwin & Gilchrist's map ... 1,680

Bergen.

Lots Nos. 1, 2, 4, block No. 14, map Claremont ... $3,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

A three-story brick dwelling, between Lexington and 3d avs., on 30th-st. Price ... $16,500
A three-story brown-stone house, between Lexington and 4th avs., on 54th-st. Price ... $19,500
A high-stoop brown-stone house, between 3d and 2d avs., on 61st-st. Price ... $20,000
A brown-stone high-stoop house on 62d-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Price ... $12,000
Three 3-story brick dwellings in 78th-st. ... $10,000 each
Four high-stoop brown-stone houses in 79th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs. Price ... $21,000 each
A four-story high-stoop brown-stone house in 80th-st., near 5th-av. Price ... $31,000
A two-story frame house in 88th-st. Price ... $8,000
Two houses in 3d-av., between 60th and 61st sts. Price ... $16,000 each
A three-story brown-stone dwelling in 2d-av., between 50th and 51st sts. Price ... $19,000
KILPATRICK & HOLMES, No. 46 East 23d-st.

HOUSE, FURNITURE AND STABLE for sale in 34th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—A first-class four-story brown-stone house built in the best manner, and finished in hard wood; it is 25x60 feet, with library extension, and is in perfect order throughout; lot full depth; will be sold as it stands, handsomely furnished, and also detached stable. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

HOUSE AND LOT IN FEE FOR SALE—On the north side of 9th-st., near 5th-av., and between 5th-av. and University-place, a four-story high-stoop house, with lot 25x½ block, together with the furniture as it stands for $35,000; one-half can remain on bond and mortgage. This will soon be wanted for business. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON 20TH-ST., OPPOSITE SEMinary Park, a first-class three-story and attic Philadelphia brick house, 26.8x65 feet, with extension. It is very substantially built and well arranged, and in perfect order throughout. On account of the owner leaving the City, the house will be sold reasonably. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THREE OF THE FIVE FOUR-story houses, 55th-st., 5th and 6th avs., 20x50x100; extra plumbed, with black walnut parlor, &c.; extra brown-stone front and stoop rail, warranted in every particular. J. W. STEVENS & BROS., on the premises, or No. 30 Pine-st., at 2 P. M.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY brown-stone house, West 48th-st., in fine order. Particulars of owner, at G. E. HUGHES & CO.'S, No. 200 Church-st. No agents.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A FAMILY OF THREE ADULTS, good housekeepers, living in the country, and wishing to spend the Winter in the City, would take charge of a gentleman's house for five or six months, during the absence of the owner; references exchanged. Address R. F., Manhasset, Queens County, N. Y.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED BY a gentleman with a very small family, who is willing to pay $500 a month for the Winter. Address Post Office Box No. 271.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT FLUSHING, L. I., A large house with all the modern improvements, in complete order, with greenhouse, icehouse and outbuildings; grounds tastefully arranged with fine large trees and extensive gardens. Will be sold with one acre of land or more. Less than one-quarter of a mile from the depot. Address
R. W. LEAVITT & CO.,
No. 118 Wall-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 242 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 6 P. M.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

CAPITALISTS ARE REQUESTED to read the auction advertisement of the great sale of Twenty-first Ward, Brooklyn, lots, to be made by JOHNSON & MILLER, at Exchange Salesroom, on TUESDAY, Nov. 16. Every lot offered will positively be sold to the highest bidder.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET.

A fine four-story English basement house in 23d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. All improvements.

A three-story brick dwelling in 77th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., in perfect order. All improvements.

A three-story brown-stone house in 78th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., in perfect order.

KILPATRICK & HOLMES, No. 46 East 23d-st.

TO LET—FOR THE WINTER OR LONGER, a first-class five-story English basement brown-stone house, handsomely furnished, located on Madison-av., near 30th-st.; rent $6,000 per annum, or $600 per month till May 1, 1870. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, FURNISHED, A three-story, high-stoop brick house, well located; No. 6 Hanson-place, fifth house from Elliott-place. Rent $125 per month.

TO LET—THE COTTAGE NO. 101 LEXINGton-av. Apply at No. 149 East 27th-st. or No. 192 Broadway, from 11 A. M. to 12 M. of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 343.—TO LET, PARtially furnished, or would sell the furniture and rent unfurnished, owner reserving second floor with or without board; immediate possession.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—HOUSE AND lot No. 15 West 20th-st., 28x100; doctor's office reserved if let. Apply on premises.

FOR RENT—A FIRST-CLASS COMPLETEly-furnished house in 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to JAS. H. BENEDICT, No. 94 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICE TO LET.—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st. Inquire on the premises of LEXOW & VOIGT, or of W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York;
150 VILLA PLOTS AT AUCTION,
AT WESTFIELD, N. J.,
On TUESDAY, Nov. 23, at 12½ P. M., on the Premises.

These plots are well located on an elevation commanding extensive views, are within five minutes' walk of the station, and in the midst of fine improvements.

Westfield is situated on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, fifty-seven minutes from the New-York side of the river, and has 2,000 inhabitants, rapidly increasing.

Terms will be liberal.

Special train, from the foot of Liberty-st., at 11 A. M. Collation before the sale.

Maps and passes at the office of
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
No. 6 Pine-st.

SALE OF THE UNITED STATES ARMORY AND OTHER GROUNDS AT HARPER'S FERRY, WEST VA., AND VICINITY.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 25, 1869.

In pursuance of the act approved Dec. 15, 1868, and by direction of the Secretary of War, the property of the United States at Harper's Ferry, West Va., and vicinity, will be sold by public auction, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of November, 1869, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. and continuing from day to day until all is sold.

The value of this property for manufacturing purposes is too well known to render it necessary to describe it herein, but a description of the same is being prepared, and will be sent to persons who may wish it, as soon as it is printed, upon their applying by letter to this office.

The property will be sold in lots. The first will include the Musket Factory, embracing a strip of land running to the western boundary, on the Potomac, the Armory Canal, and water power of the river. The walls of two large buildings are standing on this ground, and the foundations of several others; and the water wheels, with gearing, and the flumes are in almost perfect order. Three of them are turbines, of the most approved kind, and the others are mostly cast iron with wooden buckets.

The second will be the site of the Rifle Factory and water power on the Shenandoah, the buildings upon which have been destroyed, but the canal is in good order.

The third will be the Shenandoah Ferry, with a tract of 68 acres of land on the south, and a lot on the Harper's Ferry shore opposite.

The fourth will be the perpetual right to cut and remove wood from a tract of 1,395 acres mountain land across the Shenandoah.

The fifth will be the right to dig iron ore from a tract of about 1,400 acres of land known as Friend's Ore Bank, acquired by deed from Henry Lee and others.

The remainder, consisting of houses and lots in the town, will be sold lot by lot.

The Government will convey to the purchasers, after payment shall have been made in full, all its right and title to the property, which is believed to be perfect in every case.

The terms of sale, prescribed by law, are a credit of one and two years, the purchasers to give bond and security for the payment of the purchase money; and these terms must be complied with within ten days after the sale.

A map, showing the metes and bounds of the Harper's Ferry property, will be exhibited at the time of sale.

The Government reserves the right to withdraw any or all lots offered, if the bids are not satisfactory.

A. B. DYER,
Brevet Major-General, Chief Ordnance.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

Persons who purchased lots in 1852, and have not fully paid for them, are notified that if they pay what is due before the day of sale, the lots will be deeded to them, otherwise they will be resold.

A. B. DYER,
Brevet Major-General, Chief Ordnance.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—EDWARD MORGAN and others against HICKSON W. FIELD and others.—City and County of New-York, ss.—In pursuance of a decretal order of judgment made in this action, bearing date the 2d day of October, in the year 1869, will be sold at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, under the direction of the subscriber, Edmund Randolph Robinson, referee, by E. H. Ludlow & Co., auctioneers, on the 15th day of December, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock at noon that day, the property described as follows: All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, known as the "New-York Hotel," situate, lying and being in the Fifteenth Ward of the City of New-York, and which are bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly line of Broadway, by the northerly line of Washington-place, and running thence northerly along the westerly line of Broadway one hundred and eighty-four feet to the southerly line of Waverley-place; thence westerly along the southerly line of Waverley-place two hundred feet to the easterly line of Mercer-street; thence southerly along the easterly line of Mercer-street ninety-one feet and seven inches to land now or late belonging to James I. Jones; thence easterly along the northerly line of said land now or late belonging to James I. Jones and parallel with Washington-place fifty-two feet; thence southerly along the easterly line of said land now or late belonging to James I. Jones and parallel with Mercer-street ninety-one feet and seven inches to the northerly line of Washington-place; and thence easterly along said northerly line of Washington-place one hundred and forty-eight feet to the place of beginning; be the said several distances and dimensions more or less, together with all and singular, the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining.—Dated New-York, Oct. 28, 1869.

EDMUND RANDOLPH ROBINSON,
Referee, No. 69 Wall-st.

EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 52 Wall-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT BROWN-STONE HOUSE ON 38TH-ST.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 23, 1869, at 12 M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

WEST 38TH-ST.—The splendid four-story English basement brown-stone house and lot No. 63 West 38th-st., n. s., between 5th and 6th avs., containing all modern conveniences, and in perfect order. Possession immediately. Furniture can be purchased at private sale. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

COLLYER SHIPYARD FOR SALE. —SUPREME COURT—IN PARTITION. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, Nov. 22, at 12 M., at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., referee, fourteen lots of ground on 43d and 44th sts. and East River, with water front. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

REAL ESTATE NOTICE.—JAMES M. MILLER will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 17, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom No. 111 Broadway, thirty-five acres of land in the town of Yonkers, on the west side of Central Park-av., and both sides of the road leading from Kingsbridge to Woodlawn Depot, Harlem Railroad. This valuable tract of land is known as the Abraham Valentine estate, and now to be sold in three parcels. Valentine, Executor; will be sold in three parcels. Full particulars and maps at the office of the auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANtels, &c.—The largest stock of the latest design on hand, ready to ship or to put up at a few hours' notice. A. KLABER, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED marble and marble mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 608 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTers and blankbook manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders solicited.

FINANCIAL.

A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THE

7-40 GOLD BONDS

Of the Chicago, Danville and Vincennes Railroad are offered for sale by Messrs. W. BAILEY LANG & CO., Merchants, No. 54 Cliff-st., New-York.

They are $1,000 Bonds, issued upon a railroad nearly one-half completed, traversing a country unsurpassed by any in the first essentials of a large and profitable business.

They are secured by first mortgage on 140 miles of this first-class road, its outfit, and all present and future acquired property of the Company.

They bear a high rate of interest for a long period of time—seven per cent. gold for forty years—and a small ratio to the cash value of the realty upon which they are issued.

They create an interest liability of the Company of only $1,246 per mile, or less than one-third that of some great roads of the country whose bonds have ranked very high.

These facts, added to the safeguards thrown around each and every bond, combine to render these UNEQUALED SECURITIES, and really the most desirable in the market for investment.

Price 95 and accrued interest in currency, the right being reserved to advance, upon due notice.

Pamphlets, with maps and full detail, furnished on application.

Adhering to our positive rule never to offer anything for sale which we do not ourselves believe to be good, we add that we have personally examined this entire line of road, finished and projected, as well as the country through which it runs, and its full character and capacity for verifying the foregoing estimates; the result of which is, that we offer these securities with every confidence in their full worth and soundness.

W. BAILEY LANG & CO.,
Agents for the Sale of the Bonds.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of

GOVERNMENT BONDS

and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.

JAY COOKE & CO.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD

OF NEW-YORK.

FIRST MORTGAGE

THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.

CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.

FOR SALE BY

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

MACOUPIN COUNTY

10 PER CENT. BONDS.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,

NO. 30 WALL-ST.,

Offer for sale at par and accrued interest Bonds of Macoupin County, Ill., issued for the building of a court house, bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, (being the lawful rate of the State of Illinois.)

COUPONS PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY,

ON THE 1ST OF APRIL AND OCTOBER IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

These bonds are regarded as first-class in every respect, and very desirable for investors.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,

NO. 18 WALL-ST.,

Issue letters of credit for

TRAVELERS,

Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through

DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,

NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,

PARIS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,

BANKERS.

Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.

Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.

Agents for the *Times* in Europe.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna and their correspondents in all the principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1869.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this bank, held 9th inst., the following named gentlemen were unanimously elected:

H. BLYDENBURGH,
JAMES C. BELL,
C. T. CROMWELL,
WILLIAM E. DEAN,
CHARLES G. HARMER,
WILSON G. HUNT,
DAVID JONES,
L. S. LAWRENCE,
WILLIAM MILES,
CLEMENT S. PARSONS,
ENOS RICHARDSON,
AUGUSTINE SMITH,
HENRY SUYDAM,
EDMUND THOMPSON,
FRANCIS M. HARRIS.

At a subsequent meeting of the board FRANCIS M. HARRIS was unanimously elected President, and WILLIAM H. ROGERS was appointed Assistant Cashier.

AUGUSTINE SMITH,
Vice-President.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Nov. 13, 1869.

STOCKHOLDERS OF THE LATE "The New-York Central Railroad Company" and the late "The Hudson River Railroad Company," are notified that the books will be opened at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, on TUESDAY, Nov. 16, instant, for the exchange of their stock certificates and for the issuing of the consolidation certificates in pursuance of "the agreement and act of consolidation."

Stockholders of the late "The New-York Central Railroad Company" are required to present both their stock and interest certificates, and at the time of the exchange a distribution in cash will be made in pursuance of said agreement and act of consolidation, of one per cent. upon the amount thereof.

The holders of stock certificates and of interest certificates for eighty per cent. of the par thereof of the late "The New-York Central Railroad Company," are entitled to receive consolidation certificates for twenty-seven per cent. on the par of the stock.

Stockholders of the late "The Hudson River Railroad Company" are entitled to receive consolidation certificates for eighty-five per cent. of the par of their stock.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1869.

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL ELECTION.—Notice is hereby given that the election for nine Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be held at the Company's Office, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 17, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed preparatory to said election on Saturday, 6th inst., at 4 P. M., and reopened Friday, 19th inst., at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors,

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

PORT HURON AND LAKE MICHIGAN RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, PORT HURON, Mich., Oct. 14, 1869.

THE COUPONS OF THE SEVEN PER Cent. First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of the Port Huron and Lake Michigan Railroad Company, due Nov. 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date, IN GOLD COIN, free of Government tax, on presentation at the office of S. W. HOPKINS & CO., No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

W. L. BANCROFT, Treasurer.

A POSITION WANTED IN A BANKing, Government, Stock or Gold house, by a young man, a member of the Stock Exchange; would be willing to attend to either out or indoor business or both; has had experience in the above business since a youth, and an unblemished reputation; compensation graduated by merit. The advertiser is prepared to receive proposals from any enterprising and reliable young man who can control some capital and business; he could furnish some little capital, backed up by good credit and ten years' experience. Address I. C. S., Post Office.

FINANCIAL.

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS

OF THE COUNTIES OF GRUNDY AND MERCER,

STATE OF MISSOURI.

INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY, IN NEW-YORK, AT

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS HAS BEEN ISSUED BY EACH COUNTY, AND CONSTITUTES THEIR ENTIRE INDEBTEDNESS. WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO OFFER THE REMAINDER OF THESE BONDS AT 76 AND ACCRUED INTEREST. WE BELIEVE THEM TO BE THE CHEAPEST FIRST-CLASS SECURITY ON THE MARKET.

FURTHER PARTICULARS FURNISHED BY APPLICATION AT OUR OFFICE.

JOHNSON & DAY,

BANKERS,

NO. 80 BROADWAY.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881	117⅛	117¾	5-20 Coupon, '67.	115⅝	115⅞
Coupon, 1881	117½	117⅞	5-20 Coupon, '68.	115½	115¾
5-20 Regis., 1862.	112¾	113	10-40 Regis.	107⅛	107⅜
5-20 Coupon, '62.	115⅜	115⅝	10-40 Coupon	107⅛	107⅜
5-20 Coupon, '64.	112¾	113	Gold	127⅛	127¼
5-20 Coupon, '65.	113⅜	113⅝	U. S. Cur. Pac.	107¾	108
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	115⅜	115⅝			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 192 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1869.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, RICHARD W. BLEECKER was unanimously elected President, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the decease of Mr. J. W. OTIS, and WYLLIS BLACKSTONE was also elected Vice-President.

By order.

F. H. CARTER,
Secretary.

WE OFFER FOR SALE, AT 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST,

THE FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND

CONVERTIBLE 7 PER CENT. BONDS

OF THE

BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY,

HAVING FIFTY YEARS TO RUN.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

Having thoroughly examined the security offered on these Bonds, we confidently recommend them as a safe and first-class investment.

These bonds are only issued upon each section of the road as fast as the same is completed and in successful operation. Two and a half millions have been expended on this road. Eighty-three miles have now been built and equipped, and already show large earnings, and balance of the line is rapidly progressing.

Pamphlets and full particulars can be had on application.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, May 11, 1869.

Messrs. Henry Clews & Co., No. 32 Wall-st.:

GENTLEMEN: In answer to your request of the 17th ult. for our opinion as to the condition and prospects of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway, the character of the country through which it passes, and the probable success of the enterprise, we would state, that before accepting the trust imposed upon us by the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, we had fully satisfied ourselves as to the practicability of the enterprise.

The road starts at one of the most flourishing cities on the Northern Mississippi River, and runs in a northwesterly direction up the great rich Cedar Valley, connecting at prominent points along the line with six different railroads, now in active operation, nearly all of which must be, more or less, tributary or feeders to this road.

This enterprise is destined to become, in connection with others, now in operation or being constructed, one of the great trunk lines from Lake Superior *via* St. Paul, Cedar Rapids and Burlington, to St. Louis, and to the East, over the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw, and the Pennsylvania Railroads, which we represent.

But aside from this, the populous condition of the country along the line of this road, its great productiveness and wealth, give sufficient guarantee of a good local business, which, for any road, is the best reliance for success.

A good index of the prosperity and wealth of the country through which this road passes may be found in the fact that the Company reports over a million and a quarter of dollars, subscribed and expended by individuals residing along the line in pushing on 160 miles of the work, and it is also a strong proof of the local popularity and necessity for the road.

Yours, very respectfully,

J. EDGAR THOMPSON,
President of the Pennsylvania R. R. Co.,
CHARLES L. FROST,
Pres't of the Tol., Peoria & Warsaw R. R. Co.,
} Trustees.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES

AND

GOLD COIN BONDS.

All classes bought and sold on commission.

ALSO, FOR SALE,

FIRST-CLASS TEN PER CENT. CITY AND TOWN BONDS,

STATE OF ILLINOIS, BELOW PAR.

New-York City railroad stocks and bonds, insurance and bank stocks, including a large variety of railroad bonds and other choice securities, at low prices, for profitable investments, by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

N. B.—All securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards receive special attention, as has been the custom of this house for many years.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,

BANKERS, NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

Offer for sale First Mortgage Gold Bonds and Land Grant Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

The admitted great success of this road, and its very large and constantly increasing receipts insure beyond question the continued payment of interest on its bonds. We have no hesitation in recommending them as an entirely safe and very cheap investment at the present prices.

IMPORTANT TO WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S STOCKHOLDERS.

Parties holding stock in the above Company will do well to retain their proxies in their own hands until after receiving a circular about to be issued.

DAVID L. EINSTEIN.

NOTICE.

CUSTOM HOUSE, New-York, Nov. 16, 1869.

Thursday, the 18th inst., being recommended by proclamation of the President of the United States as a day of thanksgiving, this office will be closed on that day.

M. H. GRINNELL, Collector.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1869.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR seven Directors and three Inspectors held on the 1st inst., the following named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing four years, viz.: Isaac Bell, William Vernon, Samuel Willets, Charles D. Kirkland, William Whitewright, Jr., William H. Guion and Aaron Ogden, and the following named gentlemen were unanimously elected Inspectors of the next election, viz.: Isaac D. Cole, Jr., Sidney Wintringham and Edward Hen.

At a meeting of the Directors held this day Dayton Ogden was unanimously reëlected President.

A. L. SOULARD, Secretary.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE, NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1869.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST, DUE Dec. 1, 1869, on the preferred stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York.

The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed on Nov. 20, at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Dec. 1, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of Executive and Finance Committee.

E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

SYRACUSE, BINGHAMTON AND NEW-YORK RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Company will be held at Syracuse, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 1, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The polls will open at 11 o'clock A. M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will close Nov. 20 and open Dec. 2.

FRED. F. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

PENINSULAR RAILWAY COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Oct. 14, 1869.

THE COUPONS OF THE SEVEN PER cent. First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of the Peninsular Railway Company of Michigan, due Nov. 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date IN GOLD COIN, free of Government tax, on presentation at the office of S. W. HOPKINS & CO., No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

C. WAKELEE, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

COLLECTIONS.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

(The same as an Incorporated Bank,)

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very lowest Current Rates.

4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

NEW-YORK STATE STOCKS

CONSTANTLY PURCHASED

BY

WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN,
NO. 58 WALL-ST.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Six per cent. interest paid on sums from $1 to $5,000.

INSURANCE.

INCORPORATED 1835.

OFFICE OF THE

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY

INSURANCE COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 10, 1869.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its charter:

Premiums received from Nov. 1, 1868, to Oct. 31, 1869:		
On Marine and Inland Risks	$943,795 34	
On Fire Risks	161,905 95	$1,105,701 29
Premiums on Policies not marked off Nov. 1, 1868		460,634 02
Total		$1,566,335 31
Premiums marked off as earned from Nov. 1, 1868, to Oct. 31, 1869:		
On Marine and Inland Risks	$914,216 29	
On Fire Risks	149,629 70	$1,063,845 99
Interest during the same period—Salvages, &c.		115,027 65
Total		$1,178,873 64
Losses, Expenses, &c., during the year as above:		
Marine and Inland Navigation Losses	$418,100 39	
Fire Losses	94,244 81	
Return Premiums	49,626 10	
Re-Insurances	41,277 84	
Agency Charges, Advertising, Printing, &c.	64,687 15	
Taxes—United States, State and Municipal Taxes	52,390 64	
Expenses	23,927 08	$744,254 01
Balance		$434,619 63

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, Nov. 1, 1869.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000 00
100,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, (lawful money)	107,750 00
10,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,950 00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan, (exempt from tax)	200,925 00
100,000	State of New-Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	102,000 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,450 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,625 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270 00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000 00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900 00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500 00
246,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	246,900 00
$1,231,400	Par. Market value,	$1,255,270 00
	Cost, $1,215,622 27.	
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	323,700 75
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	65,097 95
	Stock, Scrip, &c., of sundry Corporations, $4,706; Estimated value	2,740 20
	Cash in Bank $168,318 88; Cash in Drawer 972 26	169,291 14
	Total	$1,852,100 04

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day duly declared a CASH DIVIDEND of TEN PER CENT. on the CAPITAL STOCK, and SIX PER CENT. interest on the SCRIP of the Company, payable on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State taxes.

They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND of THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the EARNED PREMIUMS for the year ending Oct. 31, 1869, certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the 1st of December, proximo, free of National and State taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the Scrip Certificates of Profits of the Company for the year ending Oct. 31, 1865, be redeemed in cash at the office of the Company on and after 1st of December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that day. By a provision of the charter, all certificates of scrip not presented for redemption within five years after public notice that they will be redeemed, shall be forfeited and canceled on the books of the Company.

No certificate of profits issued under $25. By the act of incorporation "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend whereof it is evidence."

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS C. HAND, SAMUEL E. STOKES,
JOHN C. DAVIS, WM. G. BOULTON,
EDMUND A. SOUDER, EDW. DARLINGTON,
THEO. PAULDING, H. JONES BROOKE,
JAMES TRAQUAIR, EDW. LAFOURCADE,
HENRY SLOAN, JACOB RIEGEL,
H. C. DALLETT, Jr., JACOB P. JONES,
JAMES C. HAND, JAS. B. M'FARLAND,
WM. C. LUDWIG, JOSHUA P. EYRE,
JOSEPH H. SEAL, SPENCER M'ILVAIN,
HUGH CRAIG, J. B. SEMPLE, Pittsburg,
JOHN D. TAYLOR, A. B. BERGER, Pittsburg,
GEO. W. BERNADOU, D. T. MORGAN, Pittsb'g.
WM. C. HOUSTON,

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.

HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary.

MEDICAL

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOtence, resulting from the follies of youth, or other cause; young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor. Those afflicted should be careful and find the right place. Dr. LEWIS has given his special attention to the cure of private diseases without mercury for the last forty years in New-York City. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

BLOOD, MANHOOD.—DR. OLIN, NO. 27 Bond-st., of Union-wide reputation, treats the unfortunate. Boarding in the establishment if desired. No matter who failed, state your case. Confidential consultation free. Send two stamps for pamphlet. Hours 9 to 7, Sundays; evening, 5 to 7.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, THE only medicine on earth that will really root out every particle of the poisonous virus of venereal disease; all other remedies dry it in the blood; $1 per vial, with full directions; forty years before the public. No. 56 Bond-st., one door from Bowery, late from No. 3 Division-st.

RADICAL CURE, WITHOUT KNIFE, caustic or detention from business, for stricture, fistula, piles, diseases of the pelvic viscera, diseases and deformities of the eye, nose, face and person. HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av.

DR. E. B. FOOTE, AUTHOR OF "Medical Common Sense," may be consulted in person or by letter at his office, No. 120 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. Consultation free.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per pint bottle. No. 56 Bond-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

THOUSANDS WHO HAVE BEEN brought to the verge of the grave by improper treatment, have been restored to health, strength and vigor by Dr. HUNTER, No. 56 Bond-st.

HELP FOR THE UNFORTUNATE of either sex; consulting or addressing Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Private diseases, impotency, the worst debility, cured immediately.

PRIVATE DISEASES AND NERVOUS debility cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chambers-st., by his Invigorator. Lost manhood is restored. Price $5. Cure guaranteed.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE. FURNITURE.

I shall dispose of my large and desirable stock of furniture, for the next sixty days, at a slight advance of cost prices, preparatory to retiring from business, consisting of furniture in suites or otherwise, looking glasses, bedding, &c. Goods warranted and delivered free. To let, chairs for funerals, parties, &c.

G. W. SNEDEN, No. 263 Bowery,
Between Stanton and Houston sts.
Second furniture store from either corner.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF FINDing a good place for a faithful, honest and trustworthy woman, as nurse and seamstress, or to wait on a lady; no objection to travel; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth. Call at No. 1,185 Broadway, corner 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THORoughly competent young woman as chambermaid, or to wait on an aged lady and do her fine washing; is a good seamstress; best City references; desirous of a permanent home. Call for three days at No. 416 West 47th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as plain cook; is a good bread and biscuit maker; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing, or would go as laundress; understands fluting; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 116 West 18th-st., rear house, first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-rate cook; will assist in washing and ironing; thoroughly experienced; will be found trustworthy; good City reference. Call at No. 234 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook by a respectable woman, who understands all kinds of cooking—French and English—either in a private family or respectable boarding house; best of City reference. Can be seen for one week at No. 49 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse; is a good infant's nurse, and well qualified to bring an infant up by hand; no objection to a short distance in the country; can give the best City reference if required. Call at No. 228 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable middle-aged woman as good cook; understands her business; has no objection to assist in coarse washing; has the best of reference. Can be seen until suited at No. 161 West 20th-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, a situation as infant's nurse; is capable to take the entire charge of it from its birth; is also a thorough seamstress; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; the best references for eight years. Call at No. 252 East 35th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant girl, a situation in a private family as waitress; has no objection to chamberwork if required; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 173 7th-av., near 20th-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITuation as good plain cook; will assist with the washing and ironing; has nine years' City reference. Can be seen at No. 149 East 41st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, capable girl to do general housework; is a neat, respectful and economical servant; a good cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; best references given; City or country. Call at 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman; is a good cook; will assist with the washing; an excellent baker; best City references. Call at No. 107 East 12th-st., third door from 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY-respectable young woman as nurse and to assist with chamberwork; is kind and obliging; best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 200 West 24th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTEStant girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a small American family; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 27 North Washington-square, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation to do chamberwork and waiting; is willing to assist at washing and ironing, or first-class waitress; the best of City reference. Call at No. 133 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PROFESSED cook by a respectable woman, who understands the best of English and French cooking; good City reference; will do the marketing. Apply at No. 123 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY a kind, steady and trustworthy Protestant person; is fully disposed to discharge her duties as infant's nurse or older children; good City reference. Call or address No. 13 West 37th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES TO FIND A situation for a capable trustworthy woman as invalid's nurse or housekeeper, or to wait on an elderly lady. Apply at present employer's, No. 18 East 10th-st., near University-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as first-class laundress; has the best of five years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 791 2d-av., between 42d and 43d sts.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOman, to obtain a situation as housekeeper, or would take charge of an invalid, as she is accustomed to care for the sick; unquestionable references given. Address M. E. L., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as first-class waitress, or chambermaid and plain sewing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 246 West 16th-st., from 11 to 4 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing and fluting; has four years' best City reference from last place. Call at No. 241 West 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress, the washing of one or more private families at her own residence, No. 419 East 16th-st., first floor; can refer to the best of families.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, a situation as infant's nurse; is a good plain sewer, and has seven years' reference from her last place. Apply at No. 211 West 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A situation as chambermaid in a private family. Can be seen at her present employer's, at No. 3 Madison-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as cook in a private family; the best of City and country reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 220 West 36th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS; would be willing to do the chamberwork and washing; five years' City reference from her last place. Call or address No. 387 9th-av.

WANTED—BY A LADY, TO PROCURE A situation for a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in the washing. Apply for two days at No. 24 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has the best City references from her last place. Call or address for two days, No. 36 Lexington-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class laundress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employers, No. 63 Park-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' dresses; also children's garments; four years' reference. Apply at No. 342 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver, &c.; has good City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman as first-class cook; understands boning, larding, &c.; has good City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as nurse; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 422 3d-av., corner of 30th st., entrance from 30th-st., top floor.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTant woman of experience, a situation as infant's nurse. Apply for one week at No. 108 East 10th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH GIRL, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or would travel with a family; has the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 49 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; best of City reference. Call or address No. 202 East 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble widow woman to take care of an invalid, or go out as ladies' nurse; good City reference. Apply at No. 422 3d-av., corner of 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A situation as first-class waitress in a private family; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 334 West 17th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class waitress; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 209 West 19th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing; best of City reference. Apply for three days at No. 581 8th-av., between 38th and 39th sts., in the shoe store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY SUperior cook; willing to assist with the washing and ironing; good reference. Call at No. 132 7th-av., near 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; best of City reference. Call or address No. 328 East 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSMAker, to go out in families by the day or month; has best City reference. Call for two days at No. 414 6th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chamberwork and seamstress. Call for two days at No. 427 West 17th-st., in rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as cook in a private family; is willing to assist with the washing. Call at No. 115 East 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; has the best City reference from last place. Call at No. 241 West 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do sewing. Apply at No. [illegible]th-av., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A GIRL, A SITUATION AS chambermaid and to take care of children; City reference. Call for two days at No. 33½ West 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 144 East 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

A WELL-EDUCATED GERMAN, speaking English, French and Italian, desires a situation in a family going abroad as ladies' maid or nursery governess; highest reference from present employer; wages moderate. Address H. M. D., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

GERMAN, FRENCH, AMERICAN and Protestant servants are specialties, and always on hand, together with Irish help, at No. 138 6th-av., above 10th-st.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, 1 First-st., cor. Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE young women situations; one as first-class cook, the other as chambermaid and laundress; City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 305 West 20th-st., in the rear, first floor, near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or cooking, in a private family; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 121 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO CHAMberwork and sewing in a private family. Can be seen at her last employer's, No. 3 Madison-av.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 399 4TH-AV.—For country or City, a large number of recommended professed Protestant and other cooks, experienced nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, chambermaids, laundresses, houseworkers, young girls, &c.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a first-class man; willing and able to give satisfaction; married; without incumbrance; wife is an English servant; both young and wish to make a home; the best of City reference can be given. Address COACHMAN, or apply at feed store, No. 105 West 30th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, SOBER YOUNG man, a situation as coachman, or to drive a business wagon, or work in a store, or make himself generally useful in any capacity; can attend a furnace or make fires; has good recommendations; single man; age 25 years. Address M. N., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a sober single man; will be found willing and obliging; has no objection to the country; has the best of reference. Call or address COACHMAN, private stable, No. 236 Greene-st., near Clinton-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AND wife, without incumbrance, the charge of offices or janitor of a bank, or any public building where trust and responsibility is required. Address JANITOR, No. 359 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man; understands the care and treatment of horses and all kinds of cattle; is not afraid of work; will make himself useful; has the best of City references. Address R. J., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a man of long experience; is a good City driver; understands his business thoroughly; has good reference. Can be seen at his present employer's, No. 2 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, A SITUation as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands waiting in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Can be seen with his present employer for three days at grocery store, Fifth-av. Hotel.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman; one who thoroughly understands his business and will make himself generally useful; has the best of reference. Address B. H., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion in the country as plain gardener; accustomed to the general charge of a small place; also the care of horses and driving; can milk; has first-class reference. Address T. T., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family; knows his business and does it; has good reference. Address L. A., No. 326 2d-av., corner 19th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a single man, who can give undoubted City and country reference as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Can be seen or address No. 17 East 30th-st.

WANTED.—A PARTY BREAKING UP housekeeping want a situation for a coachman, English. Can be seen at No. 13 Washington-square, northeast corner of 5th-av.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a young man who understands his business; in City or country; good reference from his last employer. Address K. R., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE Protestant man as first-class waiter in a gentleman's family; can come well recommended. Address D. M., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUAtion as clerk, speaking French, English and German; good City reference given. Address E. P., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED MARried man, a situation as first-class coachman. Apply at private stable No. 126 West 17th-st., (old No. 96.)

HELP WANTED.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine.

WANTED—A PROFESSED COOK, WHERE a kitchen maid is kept; to one bringing undoubted references as to character and capability high wages will be paid. Apply for three days, before 12 o'clock, at No. 350 5th-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT CLERK IN A retail hardware and house-furnishing goods store. State references, experience and expectations, and address A. X., Station D.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, (English or French,) understanding cutting and fitting. Apply at No. 117 West 45th-st., from 10 to 1 o'clock.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For laying Nicolson pavement in Cortlandt-street, from Broadway to Greenwich-street.

Second—For laying Nicolson pavement in Twenty-fourth-street, from First to Madison-avenue.

Third—For laying Nicolson pavement in Twenty-ninth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue.

Fourth—For laying Nicolson pavement in Fourteenth-street, from University-place to Eighth-avenue.

Fifth—For laying Nicolson pavement in Dey-street, from Broadway to West-street.

Sixth—For laying Nicolson pavement in Franklin-street, from Elm-street to West Broadway.

Seventh—For flagging in Jane-street, northwest corner of Greenwich-avenue.

Eighth—For flagging in Forty-third-street, southeast corner of Fifth-avenue.

Ninth—For regulating and grading, setting curb and gutter and flagging One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, from Second-avenue to the East River.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

First—Both sides of Cortlandt-street, from Broadway to Greenwich-street, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Second—Both sides of Twenty-fourth-street, from First to Madison-avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Third—Both sides of Twenty-ninth-street, from Eighth to Ninth avenues, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Fourth—Both sides of Fourteenth-street, from University-place to Eighth-avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Fifth—Both sides of Dey-street, from Broadway to West-street, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Sixth—Both sides of Franklin-street, from Elm-street to West Broadway, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Seventh—The property on the northwest corner of Jane-street and Greenwich-avenue.

Eighth—The southerly side of Forty-third-street, commencing at Fifth-avenue, and running to a point one hundred and fifty feet east of the same.

Ninth—Both sides of One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, from Second-avenue to the East River, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to Emanuel B. Hart, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office No. 19 Chatham-street, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

EMANUEL B. HART,
RICHARD TWEED,
THOMAS B. ASTEN,
RICHARD M. HENRY,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT by two several orders of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, each dated the 30th day of October, A. D. 1869, the undersigned was appointed receiver of the estate, funds and effects of the Massawippi Gold and Silver and Copper Mining Company, and of the Golconda Gold Company, and each of them; corporations organized under the laws of this State, now dissolved. All persons indebted to said corporations are required to render an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them to said corporations or to either of them, and to pay the same to the undersigned at his office, No. 79 Cedar-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of December next ensuing. All persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said corporations, or of either of them, are required to deliver the same to the undersigned, at the place and by the day so appointed. All the creditors of said corporations, or of either of them, are required to deliver their respective accounts and demands, and all persons holding any contracts or other evidence of debt, to present the same in writing, and on or before the day hereinbefore appointed.

G. H. STARR, Receiver,
No. 79 Cedar-st., New-York.

Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1869.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—PURSUant to an order of Hon. William H. Onderdonk, Surrogate of the County of Queens, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM B. MILES, late of the town of North Hempstead, in the said County of Queens, deceased, to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the place of business of William A. Miles, No. 59 Chrystie-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of January next.—Dated JUNE 12, 1869.

MARTHA M. MILES, Executrix.
WILLIAM A. MILES,
CHARLES H. BAILEY, } Executors.

je15-law6mW*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FREDERICK A. MEINECKE has withdrawn this day, by consent, from the firm of OBERSTELLER, FRANKENBERG & CO., doing business at No. 55 Walker-st., New-York City, and that the business will be continued as heretofore by the remaining partners, who have assumed all the liabilities of the said firm, and who will collect and receive all the debts and assets thereof.

JOHN A. OBERSTELLER,
E. HENRY FRANKENBERG,
FREDERICK A. MEINECKE.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1869.

SAFES.

HERRING'S CHAMPION SAFE.—Large size, new, cheap, at BENEDICT BROS.', jewelers, No. 171 Broadway, corner Cortlandt-st.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Nemesis, [illegible] Nov. 1	[illegible] Thursday, Dec. 2
Malta, [illegible] Nov. 1	[illegible] Wednesday, Dec. 8
Russia, Wednesday, Nov. 24	Tripoli, Thursday, Dec. 9
Tarifa, Thursday, Nov. 25	Cuba, Wednesday, Dec. 15
Samaria, Wednesday, Dec. 1	Palmyra, Thursd'y, Dec. 16

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage. First Cabin....$130, gold. Second Cabin....$80, gold. First Cabin, to Paris......$145, gold.

By the Thursday Steamers.

First Cabin....$80, gold. Steerage.....$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

Steamer of Nov. 17 will not carry passengers.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDON-DERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers, are intended to sail as follows:

IOWA.......Nov. 20	EUROPA..........Dec. 11
CALEDONIA.....Nov. 27	INDIA..........Dec. 18
COLUMBIA......Dec. 4	CAMBRIA.........Dec. 25

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160. Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35. Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37. Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

LAFAYETTE.......BOUSSAN..SATURDAY, Nov. 27
PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE..SATURDAY, Dec. 11
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT..SATURDAY, Dec. 25

Rates of passage payable in gold, (including wine.) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.

TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $78.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON.........Saturday, Nov. 20, 1 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.Saturday, Nov. 27, 12 M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Nov. 13, 1 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Nov. 30, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS......Saturday, Dec. 4, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	43

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier No. 46 North River. WEDNESDAY.

NEBRASKA.....3,392 tons.......Nov. 17, at 2½ P. M.
MANHATTAN..2,565 tons.......Nov. 24, at 9½ A. M.
IDAHO...........3,132 tons.......Dec. 1, at 2 P. M.
MINNESOTA....2,965 tons.......Dec. 8, at 9 A. M.
NEVADA........3,125 tons.......Dec. 15, at 2 P. M.
COLORADO.....3,015 tons.......Dec. 22, at 8½ A. M.

CABIN PASSAGE.......................(Gold)...$80.
STEERAGE...........................(Currency)...$30.

Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.

Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

HELVETIA, THOMSON, Saturday, Nov. 20, at 2 P. M.
ENGLAND, THOMPSON, Saturday, Nov. 27, at 10 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $80; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Class, $140 to $180. Steerage, $65.

according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

NOV. 20—ALASKA, Captain GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Captain ——

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco Dec. 1 for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

For reduced rates of freight apply on wharf. Freight for steamer ALASKA received until 4 P. M. on FRIDAY, Nov. 19. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office, on the wharf foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Jan. 22.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREEN.......................Nov. 18
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS...........Nov. 25
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau..Dec. 2

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 3 P. M.

The splendid new steamers

CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Saturday, Dec. 4.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Friday, Dec. 24.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, THURSDAY, Dec. 2, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,

TUESDAY,

THURSDAY

AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAMSHIPS

GENERAL BARNES, Captain MALLORY, THURSDAY, Nov. 18, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN JACINTO, Captain ATKINS, SATURDAY, Nov. 20, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Captain CROWELL, SATURDAY, Nov. 20, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

VIRGO, Captain BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Nov. 23, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR MOBILE

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP ALABAMA, Captain LIMEBURNER.

On SATURDAY, Nov. 20, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.

Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.

Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.

Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.

For Freight or Passage apply to J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., or to E. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 94 Wall-st. Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

MARIPOSA..........KEMBLE..SATURDAY, Nov. 20
GEO. CROMWELL...CLAPP....SATURDAY, Nov. 27

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston, at through rates. For passage (first and second class) or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

[illegible]

FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—[illegible] steamship MAGNOLIA, Capt. M. [illegible], Commander, will sail THURSDAY, [illegible] at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, [illegible]

Cabin passage [illegible]

Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. [illegible] ward all goods [illegible]

[illegible]

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

FROM NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD DEPOT, Foot of Cortlandt-st.

Change of hours, 15th November, 1869.

For West Philadelphia, 8:50 and 10 A. M.; 12:30, 5, 6 and 9 P. M., 12 night.

For Philadelphia via Camden, 1 and 4 P. M.

THROUGH TRAINS.

8:40 A. M., Express for Baltimore and Washington; for the West via Baltimore, and for the South via Baltimore and via Washington, with Drawing-room Car attached.

8:50 A. M., Express for Pittsburg and the West, with Silver Palace Cars, through to Cincinnati.

12:30 Noon, Express for Baltimore and Washington, and for the West via Baltimore, with Drawing-room Car attached.

5 P. M., Daily Express for Pittsburg and the West, with Silver Palace Cars, through to Cincinnati and Chicago. These cars run daily, except Saturdays.

6 P. M., Express for Pittsburg and the West with through cars to Altoona.

9 P. M., Daily Express for Pittsburg and the West, with Silver Palace Cars, through to Louisville, daily, and to Chicago daily. Through Silver Palace Cars for Cincinnati are attached to this train on Saturdays.

9:20 P. M., Daily Express for Baltimore and Washington, and the Southwest and South, via Washington, with Reclining-Chair Car and Sleeping Car attached.

12 Night Mail, for Pittsburg and the West, with Reclining-Chair Cars attached, for Philadelphia.

FOR NEWARK (Market-street Station.)

6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10:10, 11 and 11:40 A. M.; 12 M.; 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:20, 7, 8:20, 9, 10 and 11:30 P. M., 12 Night.

FOR ELIZABETH.

6, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10:10, 11:40 A. M.; 12 Noon; 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:20, 7, 8:20, 9 and 10 P. M.; 12 Night.

Tickets for sale at New-Jersey Railroad ticket offices, foot of Cortlandt-st., and in depot, Jersey City.

F. W. RANKIN, Genl. Pass. Agent. F. W. JACKSON, Genl. Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Cincinnati and Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:00 A. M., special drawing-room car express for Rochester.
10:30 A. M., day express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping cars through to Chicago without change, via M. C. Railroad, also L. S. and M. S. Railroad, (daily.)
11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping cars attached.
7:15 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 5:30 P. M., Peekskill trains.
1:00 and 6:50 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:45, 7:30, 9:10 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4:25, 5:10, 7 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M. to Poughkeepsie Sundays.)

Nov. 15, 1869. J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st. as follows:

Through Express trains, at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M., (daily.) New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train to Buffalo and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An emigrant train leaves daily at 8 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, 4:30 P. M., Orange County Express, (Sundays excepted,) connecting for Warwick, Montgomery, Guilford, Pine Island and Unionville.

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M.

For Otisville and Way, at 8:30 A. M. daily.

For Newburg and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M.

For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M. Theatre train 11:30 P. M.

For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 5:45 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 12:45 P. M., *3:15 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:45 P. M., *6:15 P. M. and (Saturdays only) *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and (Saturdays only) *12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing-room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage, may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; corner 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

*To Piermont only.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries as follows: 8:45 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M., for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains. C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M., and at 12, midnight, on Saturdays. The 9:15 A. M. and 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. trains run through to Monsey.

PROPOSALS.

SUPPLIES FOR THE U. S. NAVY.

OFFICE OF PURCHASING AND DISBURSING PAYMASTER U. S. NAVY, NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1869.

Sealed proposals, to be indorsed on the envelope "Bids for Wire Rope Advertised," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock the 27th instant, for the following wire rope, to be delivered free of expense at the Navy Yard, New-York, viz.:

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.

3,741 feet 2¾ to 5¼ inches wire rope, all to have a hemp heart, to be painted, and to be of Roebling's manufacture, or of a kind equal to the same in all respects.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government.

This rope is wanted for immediate use, and bidders are required to state in their proposals the date within which they will make delivery at the Navy Yard, for which responsible security will be required.

Blank forms, as usual, to be had at this office.

J. C. ELDREDGE, Paymaster U. S. Navy.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—To Contractors: Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of bidder and date of offering, will be received at this Office until 11 o'clock A. M. of Tuesday, 23d instant, for the construction of the following stone block pavements, viz.: Tenth-street, between Fifth-avenue and University-place; Sixty-third-street, between Third and Lexington avenues; Forty-first-street, from Fourth to Madison-avenue; Ludlow-street, from Grand to Broome-street; Laight-street, from Canal to West-street; Thirty-second-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue; Thirtieth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue; and Lispenard-street, from Broadway to West Broadway. And for the laying of crosswalks from opposite No. 561 Sixth-avenue to opposite No. 1,290 Broadway; Fifth-avenue, at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth, One Hundred and Thirtieth, One Hundred and Thirty-first and One Hundred and Thirty-second streets; opposite No. 723 Sixth-avenue; and across West-street, from south side Perry-street to Pier No. 54.

Blank forms for bids and further information can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this Office, (Rotunda, Park.)

NEW-YORK, Nov. 5, 1869.

THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBT. L. DARRAGH, GEO. G. GREENE, Croton Aqueduct Board.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO CONTRACTORS: Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder and the date of the offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of WEDNESDAY, Nov. 24, 1869, for the laying of the pavement known as the "Robbins Preserved Wood Pavement," at a price not exceeding five dollars and fifty cents per square yard, in Fourth-street, from Bowery to Mangin-street, and in Fifth-street, from the Bowery to Mangin-street. Also, for the laying of the pavement known as the "Stow Foundation Pavement," at a price not exceeding five dollars per square yard, in Maiden-lane, (throughout,) and in Fifteenth-street, from Broadway to Seventh-avenue. Bids will be received only from such persons as may be legally authorized to lay these pavements. For further information, apply to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBT. L. DARRAGH, GEORGE G. GREENE, Croton Aqueduct Board.

ROTUNDA CITY HALL PARK, Nov. 10, 1869.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 13, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS, INDORSED, "Proposals for Dredging Machines," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 14th day of December, for building and delivering two steam dredging machines; one at the Navy Yard, New-York, and the other at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia.

The machines must be of power and capacity to dig 2,000 cubic yards each per day of 10 hours, and be arranged to dig in water 30 feet deep.

Bidders are requested to furnish plans and specifications of their machines, with full description of materials, dimensions, &c., and state the amount for which they will engage to build and deliver them at the places named, on or before the 1st of March, 1870, and guarantee their successful operation and ability to perform the work as above.

The Bureau retains the right to reject any or all the offers, or to accept such as may be deemed best adapted to the character of the work to be done, although the price asked may be higher.

DANIEL AMMEN, Chief of Bureau of Yards and Docks.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MAIL LOCKS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Oct. 18, 1869.

Sealed proposals for furnishing Mail Locks and Keys of new kinds, to be substituted for the Locks and Keys now used on the United States mails, will be received at this Department until 9 o'clock A. M. the [illegible] day of February, 1870. It is desirable to obtain Locks and Keys of a new construction for the exclusive use of the United States mails, and, if practicable, invented expressly for that purpose. As the exposure of a model Lock and Key to public examination would impair, if not destroy, its utility for the mails, the Department prescribes no model for bidders, but relies for its selection on the specimens of mechanical skill and ingenuity which a fair competition among inventors, hereby invited, may develop. It is sufficient to describe the principal requisites of a Mail Lock, as follows: Self-locking, uniformity, security, lightness, strength, durability, novelty of construction, and facility of use. Two kinds of Locks and Keys, one of brass and the other of iron, different in exterior form and interior construction or arrangement, are required; and proposals should specify separately the price of each brass Lock, each Key for same, each iron Lock and each Key for same. Duplicate samples of each kind of Locks and Keys proposed are required to be submitted with the proposals; one of each sample Lock to be riveted up and finished, and another to be open or unriveted, so that its internal structure and arrangement may easily be examined. Every sample should be plainly marked with the bidder's name, and, if the same or any part of it be covered by a patent, the date of such patent and the name of the patentee must also be attached thereto.

The internal plan or arrangement of the Locks offered, and the particular shape of the Key requisite to open them, must not be like any now or heretofore in use.

They must be warranted not to infringe upon or conflict with any patented invention of which the bidder is not the patentee. Preference will be given to a Lock the Key of which has not been exposed to general observation or been publicly described, disclosed or suggested.

A decision on the various specimens and proposals will be made on or before the 3d day of March, 1870; and, unless the Postmaster-General shall deem it to be for the interests of the Department to reject all the proposals and specimens submitted under this advertisement, (a right hereby expressly reserved to him,) contracts will be entered into as soon thereafter as practicable, with the successful bidder whose Locks shall be adopted, for furnishing similar Locks and Keys for four years, as they may be required and ordered. If mutually agreed to in writing by the contractor and the Postmaster-General for the time being, not less than six months before its expiration, the contract may be extended and continued for an additional term of four years. But on and after the expiration of either term of the contract, or on and after its rightful annulment at any time, the Postmaster-General shall have the right to contract with or employ any other party to furnish the same, or any other kind of Locks and Keys; and, if he shall deem proper, to demand and receive from the late or defaulting contractor all finished or unfinished Keys and the internal parts of the Locks contracted for, and all dies, gauges, and designs (which would enable others to make or forge such Locks or Keys) in the possession of such contractor, who, after their surrender to the Department, shall be paid for the same at such price as may be ascertained by fair appraisement.

The contractor must agree and be able to furnish, if required and ordered 20,000 Brass Locks and 3,000 Brass Keys within three months from the time of entering into contract, and 80,000 Iron Locks and 60,000 Iron Keys within ten months from such time. But the Postmaster-General will reserve the right to increase or diminish, as the wants or interests of the service may demand, the quantities of the Locks and Keys above specified, with a proportionate allowance of time to furnish them.

All the Locks furnished by the contractor must be warranted to keep in good working order for two years in the ordinary use of the service, when not subjected to obvious violence; such as become defective within that time to be replaced with perfect Locks without charge. All the Locks furnished under contract are to be, each, distinctly marked "U. S. Mail," in either sunk or raised letters, and all the Keys are to be numbered in the natural order; each Key having its appropriate number distinctly stamped upon one side of the bow and "U. S. Mail" on the opposite side.

The contractor will be required to deliver the Locks at his own expense at the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., put up on sticks, forming separate bundles of five Locks each, and securely packed in wooden boxes containing not more than two hundred Locks each. The Keys are to be delivered to an agent of the Department duly and specially authorized in each case, to take charge of and convey the same from the contractor's manufactory to the Department, where both Locks and Keys are to be inspected and approved before they shall be paid for.

The contractor will be required to give bond with ample security in the sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars, to be forfeited to the United States as liquidated damages, in case of his failure to faithfully perform the contract, either as to furnishing the supplies ordered within a reasonable time, or as to guarding the manufacture of the Mail Locks and Keys with due privacy, integrity and care.

No proposal will therefore be accepted if not accompanied with a bond of the penal sum of Twenty Thousand Dollars, duly executed by the proposed sureties, (whose responsibility must be certified by a Judge of a Court of Record nearest to their place of residence, attested by the Clerk of such Court under the seal thereof, and conditioned for their becoming responsible as sureties on the required bond for the fulfillment of the contract, in case such proposals shall be accepted. The manufacture of Mail Locks and Keys is, of necessity, a highly important and delicate trust which the Department will confide to no bidder whose proposals are not also accompanied with testimonials of good character.

In deciding on the proposals and specimens the Postmaster-General may deem it expedient to select the Brass Lock of one bidder and the Iron Lock of another. He, therefore, reserves the right of contracting with different individuals for such different kinds of Locks as he may select.

Proposals should be carefully sealed and addressed to the "Second Assistant Postmaster-General," and indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Mail Locks."

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL, Postmaster-General.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLYING WINTER-STRAINED OIL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE LIGHTHOUSE BOARD, WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 12, 1869.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, the 6th day of December, 1869, for supplying the Lighthouse Establishment with eighty thousand (80,000) gallons of the best quality pure Winter-strained Oil, to be divided into five lots; and for further information apply at the office of the Lighthouse Board, or in person.

W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

RECIPIENTS OF THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL

of Honor at the Exposition Universelle, Paris, 1867; the Grand Testimonial Medal of the Paris Societe des Beaux Arts, in the same year; the Grand Honorary Gold Medal of Merit, with the Crown and Ribbon from the King of Sweden and Norway, and the Academical Honors and Membership from the Royal Academies of Sciences and Arts of Berlin and Stockholm; and also of the First Prize Medal at the International Exhibition in London, 1862, together with thirty-five first-class premiums in the United States.

WAREROOMS, STEINWAY HALL, NOS. 109 AND 111 EAST 14TH-ST., NEW-YORK.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—Prices greatly reduced for cash. New 7-octave pianos of first-class makers for $275 and upward. New cabinet organs for $45 and upward. Second-hand instruments from $40 to $175. Monthly installments received and instruments for rent. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN Company, manufacturers of first-class Organs only. The largest assortment in the country, at lowest prices, which are fixed and invariable; $50 to $1,000 each. Organs to rent. Warerooms, No. 596 Broadway.

PIANOFORTES.—SECOND-HAND PIANOS, comprising square, upright and grand, of various makers, all in thorough order, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

RAVEN & BACON, (ESTABLISHED 1829,) Manufacturers of Grand and Square Pianofortes; warerooms, No. 646 Broadway, New-York. We are now exhibiting new scale Pianos, which are superior to any made. Call and examine before purchasing.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 8 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

WANTED—BY A PUPIL OF QUERTO, A position as Soprano in a church. Address A. B., Station G, until Dec. 15.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—CITY and County of New-York.—MORRIS K. JESUP, SAMUEL A. STRANG and JOHN CRERAR against THE COLUMBIA AND AUGUSTA RAILROAD COMPANY and THE CHARLOTTE AND SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY.—Summons for money demand on contract. (Com. not ser.)—To the above-named defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 69 Wall-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of forty-nine thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine dollars and forty-two cents, ($49,869 42,) with interest from the 21st day of September, 1869, on twenty-four thousand three hundred and forty-four and 28-100 dollars thereof, and on remaining twenty-five thousand five hundred and twenty-five dollars and fourteen cents ($25,525 14) from September, 1869, besides the costs of this action.—New-York, September, 1869.

FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint herein was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 3d day of November, 1869.

FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

n3-law6wW

SUPREME COURT, NEW-YORK County.—WILLIAM EWART and WILLIAM EWART, Junior, plaintiffs, against SAMUEL MCCULLUGH, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court in the County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers at their office, No. 90 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight dollars and fifty-six cents, with interest from the 7th day of September, 1869, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated 28th October, 1869.

STRONG & SHEPARD, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, in the County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 6th day of November, 1869.

STRONG & SHEPARD, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

n10-law6wW*

[illegible] Address E., Box No. [illegible] Post Office, New-York.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, in the neighborhood of the Brevoort House, will let to a gentleman, with unexceptionable references, a nicely-furnished hall bedroom. Address W. D., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN DESIRING first-class accommodations, consisting of parlor and bedroom, without board, in [illegible] *Times* Office.

BOARD IN YORKVILLE.—A ROOM with board [illegible] in a private family. Inquire at the eleventh house west of 3d-av., south side, in 92d-st.; or address H. M., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, REsiding in their own house, desire to let one or two well furnished apartments, with superior board. Apply at No. 147 East 21st-st., opposite the Gramercy Park Hotel.

A LADY OCCUPYING HER OWN house, and having more room than she requires, would let a very large, elegantly-furnished room to one or two gentlemen; without board preferred. Apply at No. 59 Bank-st.

FOURTEENTH-ST.—THREE FINE, large rooms to let, with board; terms moderate; house, location and table first-class; references exchanged. Address F., Post Office Box No. 2,753.

NO. 76 WEST 11TH-ST., FEW DOORS from 5th-av.—A parlor and two connecting rooms, with or without board; if desired, will furnish private table; terms moderate.

NO. 54 WEST 23D-ST.—TO LET, WITH board, an elegant furnished back parlor to a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, also a parlor and bedroom on second floor and hall room for gentlemen.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, AT NO. 48 West 12th-st., can accommodate a gentleman and wife, and two gentlemen, with furnished rooms and board; reference required.

NO. 129 WEST 12TH-ST., BETWEEN 6th and 7th avs.—Back parlor and extension, sunny room; also, third story, large and hall rooms, with first-class board; references exchanged.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NEAR Broadway.—To let, with board, a large, handsome room; third floor; desirable in all respects. No. 150 West 34th-st.

AN AMERICAN PRIVATE FAMILY will let furnished rooms, without board, to gentlemen, at moderate prices; gas, bath and heater. Apply for one week at No. 362 West 19th-st.

NO. 132 EAST 29TH-ST.—ONE LARGE room and hall room, with southern exposure, to let with board; terms reasonable.

A PLEASANT SUITE OF ROOMS ON third floor to rent, with board; references exchanged. Apply at No. 17 East 37th-st.

FIFTH-AV.—NO. 297, NEAR 31ST-st.—A suite of rooms to let with private table; references required.

NO. 101 WEST 42D-ST.—ELEGANTLY furnished rooms and board for gentlemen only; terms moderate; references.

NO. 29 WEST 18TH-ST.—A COUPLE with good reference may find an excellent home with two large rooms; house first class.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR from 5th-av., parlor floor (three rooms) to let, with private table only.

NO. 9 WEST 21ST-ST.—ENTIRE SECOND floor, elegantly furnished, to let with board; also, suites and single rooms.

NO. 5 WAVERLEY-PLACE.—A NICE-ly-furnished room, suitable for one or two gentlemen, with gas and heated; terms very low.

SEVENTEENTH-ST.—ROOMS, WITHOUT board, to gentlemen only. No. 104 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

BROOKLYN—TWO MINUTES FROM THE ferry, pleasant rooms with first-class board. No. 4 Sands-st.

NO. 21 WEST 22D-ST.—UNFURNISHED rooms to let, singly or en suite, on second and third floors.

BOARD WANTED.

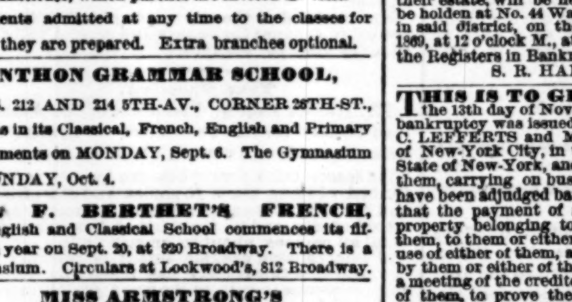
A PARTY OF THREE PERSONS DEsire three rooms, with board, fire and gas, where no other boarders are taken, or where private table can be given; location between 17th and 35th sts. and Lexington and 6th avs.; terms, $75 per week. Address B. W., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BOARD, WITH PRIVATE TABLE, by a gentleman, wife, and two adult sons, between 20th and 40th sts., and 4th and 6th avs. Address, with terms, WINTHROP, Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

FALL AND WINTER BOARD IN THE country.—Two gentlemen and wives, or four ladies, can find a pleasant home on a farm; terms, fuel and light, $7 per week. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

DRY GOODS.



ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST., ARE OFFERING THEIR ENTIRE STOCK AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

ENGLISH DRESS GOODS at 20c. and 25c., (Reduced from 40c.)

YARD WIDE at 30c. and 35c. (Reduced from 60c.)

ALL-WOOL EMPRESS CLOTH at 50c., (Worth 70c.)

SHAWLS.

ALL WOOL LONG SHAWLS at $5, worth $7.
ALL WOOL LONG SHAWLS at $6, worth $8.
BROCHE SHAWLS at $10, worth $14.
BROCHE LONG SHAWLS at $15, worth $20.

BLANKETS.

LARGE SIZE ALL WOOL at $3 50, worth $5.
SUPERIOR FLANNELS at 30c. per yard.
YARD WIDE SHAKER ALL WOOL at 50c., worth 75c.

DOMESTICS AT PACKAGE PRICES.

LINENS.

10-4 LINEN SHEETINGS, 75c., worth $1.
NAPKINS, $1 25 per dozen.
GOOD LINEN TOWELS, $1 75, worth $2 50.

SILKS.

STRIPED AND PLAID SILKS at $1 25 per yard; cost $1 75.
PLAIN CHANGEABLE SILKS, $1 50 per yard; worth, $2 50.
PLAIN CHANGEABLE SILKS, $2 per yard; worth $3.

BLACK SILKS OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, FROM $1 75 PER YARD TO THE FINEST GOODS IMPORTED.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

REAL INDIA SHAWLS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. Will offer their entire stock of INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS, FRENCH CASHMERE SHAWLS, STRIPED OTTOMAN SHAWLS, STRIPED CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS, AT GREAT REDUCTION.

FURS.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S MUFFS, COLLARETTES AND BOAS, IN RUSSIA SABLE, ERMINE AND OTHER FANCY FURS. SEAL SKIN AND ASTRAKHAN SACQUES, FUR CARRIAGE AND SLEIGH ROBES.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

JUST RECEIVED

[illegible]

SATIN DE CHINES, DRAP DE VENICE, and OTTOMAN VELOURS, in all the NEW CLOTH SHADES.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

MILLINERS

AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS WILL FIND IN OUR STOCK DESIRABLE GOODS, CHEAP.

JOBBING ROOMS UP STAIRS.

EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,

Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and No. [illegible] Allen-st., [illegible] block east from Bowery.

WEDDING COLLATIONS

and suppers furnished at reduced rates. N. CLARK, Confectioner, No. 835 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

TRY OUR $1 KID GLOVES, NEW shades; Children's, 50c. and 75c.; cloth gloves, leggings, &c., &c., the best fitting $1 corsets; also, Werly's French; a large assortment of dress trimmings and fancy goods at popular prices, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

TOYS.—A BEAUTIFUL COLLECTION OF toys for the Holidays at STAVELEY'S, No. 870 Broadway, near 18th-st.

SHOWCASES, PATENT MAGIC SHOWcase Doors. HOFFMAN & FERSCH, showcase manufacturers, No. 118 Chatham-st.

[illegible]

NINTH AND LAST WEEK BUT ONE of the engagement of MISS [illegible] who will appear every evening, EXCEPT Saturday, as MARY WARNER.

MARY WARNER MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT 1.

SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 20, Mr. J. Palgrave Simpson's domestic drama of "TIME AND THE HOUR."

MATINEE—THANKSGIVING DAY, AT 1.

The box-sheet for MARY WARNER is open TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE, at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket-office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

Parties can address the box office of the theatre, inclosing the amount, and can rely on having their seats engaged reserved for them.

Carriages can be ordered at [illegible]

MONDAY, NOV. 22, Mr. JAMES H. HACKETT as FALSTAFF.

FRENCH THEATRE—ENGLISH DRAMA.

14th-st. & 6th-av. [illegible] walk from Broadway.

A HIT! CROWDED HOUSES!

The great domestic romance of English life, LONDON. LONDON.

EVERY SCENE IMPORTED FROM ENGLAND, presenting a beautiful and accurate PANORAMA OF LONDON STREETS.

A GREAT CAST.

Admission, 50c.; reserved seats, $1; family circle, 25c.

A Holiday MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY.

FRENCH THEATRE—THANKSGIVING DAY.

GRAND THANKSGIVING MATINEE AT 1½.

THANKSGIVING	LONDON;	MATINEE.
THANKSGIVING	OR, THE	MATINEE.
THANKSGIVING	GREAT CITY.	MATINEE.

The greatest scenic play of its class ever given in New-York. A perfect panorama of London street views, with many marvelous effects. It is attracting crowded audiences, and is unanimously pronounced the great hit of the year.

THANKSGIVING	LONDON;	MATINEE.
THANKSGIVING	OR THE	MATINEE.
THANKSGIVING	GREAT CITY.	MATINEE.

Admission 50 cents; reserved seats $1.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Under the management of AUGUSTIN DALY.

BRILLIANT RECEPTION.

CASTE.	It is demanded for EVERY NIGHT THIS
CASTE.	WEEK and the THANKSGIVING and SATURDAY MATINEES. One superb
CASTE.	scene shows five apartments and a garden! Mrs. Chapman, Miss Gilbert, Miss Davenport,
CASTE.	Messrs. Clarke, Davidge, Lewis, Polk, &c. Unsurpassable cast! Exquisite scenery.

BOWERY THEATRE.

First nights of Mr. EDWIN BLANCHARD with his trained dogs, NERO and CARLO. Drama of the LOST SHILLING. Drama of IDIOT JACK. Pantomime of the COUNTRY SCHOOL. VARIETIES.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE

Successor to Barnum's, Broadway, corner of 30th-st.

OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING.

MATINEE DAILY.	ALADDIN	Miss CLELLA
"Yankee" ROBINSON.	AT 8	and JEROME
DARIUS DUTTON.	ALADDIN.	HOWSON.

THANKSGIVING DAY, 3 PERFORMANCES.

LIVING WILD ANIMALS, LIONS, TIGERS, &c.

THANKSGIVING DAY, 3 PERFORMANCES.

OLIVE LOGAN

Will deliver her latest brilliant and witty lecture, entitled "GIRLS," at Steinway Hall on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 17. This is pronounced by critics to be "beyond comparison the most brilliant and eloquent of Miss LOGAN'S intellectual performances."

Tickets, 50 cents; for sale at the music and stationery stores and at the door. To commence at 8 o'clock.

BYRON—STEINWAY HALL—MANFRED.

GRAND MANFRED MATINEE.

TO-DAY, (Wednesday,) at 1½, BYRON'S MANFRED, from memory, by WM. H. POPE. Original music by GEO. W. MORGAN. Tickets, $1; family tickets, admitting four persons, $3.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.

CORNER 5TH-AV. AND 14TH-ST. EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS. "THE NINE MUSES," by JOSEPH FAGNANI, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Evening from 7 to 10. ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

MEETINGS.

THE MONTHLY MEETING OF THE Eastern Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held at their rooms, No. 473 Grand-st., THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Essay by Mr. C. E. ABBOTT.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

Classical, Commercial, English, French and German, No. 40 Washington-square, (south,) GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal. Fits pupils of all ages for Business or College on reasonable terms.

For references, terms, &c., see circulars to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

Students admitted at any time to the classes for which they are prepared. Extra branches optional.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

NOS. 212 AND 214 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST., reopens in its Classical, French, English and Primary departments on MONDAY, Sept. 6. The Gymnasium on MONDAY, Oct. 4.

DR. F. BERTHET'S FRENCH, English and Classical School commences its fifteenth year on Sept. 20, at 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. Circulars at Lockwood's, 812 Broadway.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

French and English Boarding and Day School FOR YOUNG LADIES No. 25 East 21st-st.

Was reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 21. Address, personally or by letter, as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 22d September. Circulars sent on request.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AND CLAVERACK COLLEGE offers a four years' collegiate course for ladies. Graduates receive the baccalaureate degree. A three years' seminary course for ladies and gentlemen. The best college preparation for young men. Board and tuition in the entire course $300 a year. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Claverack, N. Y.

A GERMAN LADY, WHO IS CONversant with the English, French and Italian languages, and teaches music and drawing, desires a position as resident governess; references exchanged. Address No. 137 East 12th-st.

PREPARATORY FRENCH AND ENGlish day school for little boys. Mrs. PARROTT, assisted by professors, continues to receive her pupils at No. 50 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs. Circulars at Lockwood's.

$5 EACH—BOOKKEEPING, WRITING, arithmetic, grammar, spelling, day and evening preparatory course; ladies department; private instruction; telegraphy, French, German and short hand. THOMPSON'S COLLEGE, No. 20 4th-av.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK University, Washington-square, east, a Primary, Commercial and Classical School; fits also for Naval School and West Point.

MRS. PARKS & MRS. BENEDICT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 153 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., reopens Sept. 23. For circulars apply as above.

MISS WARREN'S ENGLISH AND French School for Boys, Trenor's Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.—Parents wishing a good school for boys under 14 will do well to call.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

SOUTH ORANGE PRIORY, N. J.—French and English boarding and day school. Address Miss GALE.

LEGGETT, WM. H.—SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 1,214 Broadway, next to 30th-st. SEPT. 20.

LEGGETT, MISS M. W.—SCHOOL FOR children, No. 224 East 10th-st., Sept. 20.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. Willis, Ph. D.

TEACHERS.

A FRENCH PROTESTANT LADY, fully qualified to teach the French and English languages, and with the highest recommendations, desires a situation as governess. Reference—Rev. J. B. C. BEAUBIEN, Governor's Island.

A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO TEACHing desires a position as visiting governess, or would read with a class of young ladies in the higher branches of history and literature. Address A., Box No. 4,494 New-York Post Office, or No. 54 Leonard-st.

A LADY (NORMAL GRADUATE) DEsires a situation as teacher of penmanship or rudiments of music, English branches and mathematics. Address TEACHER, Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$5,500 WILL BUY A COUNTRY store well stocked with goods, in a good location for business, with good house and three-fourths of an acre of land. The buildings are nearly worth the price asked for the whole. The store will be sold separate if desired. [illegible] New-York, or F. B. KNAPP, [illegible], N. Y.

PARTNERSHIP WANTED—A YOUNG man with $10,000 capital and several years' experience, desires, on the 1st of January next, to engage in the Banking and Stock Commission business, with a member of the Stock Exchange; one who can influence a good business. Address, confidentially, Box No. 2,787 New-York Post Office.

TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE, A VERY valuable patent right; proved successful; everything ready for business, based upon one of the largest manufacturing interests, and affording immense royalty; a monopoly; price, $25,000. Address Post-Office Box No. 10, Elizabethport, N. J.

FOR SALE—THE JEWELRY STORE NO. 302 Bowery, the stock, fixtures and lease; one of the oldest and best locations in the City; will be sold at a bargain to a responsible party. For particulars inquire in the store, No. 302 Bowery.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK. Doors open at 7¼. To commence at 8 P. M. The performance concludes at 10¾.

Robertson's comedy of HOME.

Roars of laughter at the comedietta of A REGULAR FIX.

The above pieces will be presented every MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY NIGHTS, and SATURDAY MATINEE at 1½ P. M., with appropriate appointments, scenery and with Mr. LESTER WALLACK in the cast; the rest of the characters by Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. HIELD, Mr. C. H. ROCKWELL, Mr. M. HOLLAND, Mr. LEONARD, Mr. PECK, Miss HENRIQUES, Miss GERMON, Mrs. PHILLIPS, Mrs. SEFTON, Mrs. TIMONY, Miss GREEN and Miss CLAYTON.

ON SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, NOV. 20, will be produced for the first time Tom Taylor's fine and powerful drama, HENRY DUNBAR.

The cast will comprise Mr. J. W. WALLACK, in the title role, (his original character,) Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. WILLIAMSON, Mr. HIELD, Mr. C. H. ROCKWELL, Mr. M. HOLLAND, Mr. LEONARD, Mr. TOM OWENS, Mr. PECK, Mr. CURRAN, Miss LOUISA MOORE, Mrs. L. PHILLIPS and Miss GREEN.

Due notice will be given of the repetition of THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

Box-office open from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK.

MATINEE SATURDAY, Nov. 20.

Doors open at 1 P. M. To commence at 1½ P. M.

HOME and A REGULAR FIX.

Seats secured in advance.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

KELLOGG. LEFRANC.

FIRST JOINT APPEARANCE OF MISS C. L. KELLOGG, SIGNOR C. LEFRANC.

THIS WEDNESDAY, NOV. 17, IL POLIUTO.

PAULINE..........Miss C. L. KELLOGG
POLIUTUS..........Signor C. LEFRANC
SEVERNO..........Signor G. REYNA
CALISTHENES..........Signor N. BARILI

FRIDAY, Nov. 19—EIGHTH OPERA NIGHT.

SATURDAY, Nov. 20, at 1, GRAND KELLOGG MATINEE.

NOTICE.—In active preparation, WILLIAM TELL.

TAMMANY.—THANKSGIVING WEEK.—The Hanlons—Great Act, Little Bob, Le Chapeau Magique, Hanlon Midgets in Mid-Air, Gallician Fete, Zouave Champagne Gallop, Grand Corps De Ballet, Carlton, Sands, French, Dick and Dash. Farce—My Turn Next. Tot. Admission 50 cents; family circle, 25 cents. Matinee SATURDAY. Thanksgiving, two performances. Extra Attraction, the Great Matinee of the City.

GIRLS!	OLIVE LOGAN.	GIRLS!
GIRLS!	STEINWAY HALL	GIRLS!
GIRLS!	TO-NIGHT.	GIRLS!

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

The third Winter exhibition of pictures and sculpture is now open day and evening at the galleries, 23d-st., corner 4th-av.

LECTURES

GIRLS!	OLIVE LOGAN.	GIRLS!
GIRLS!	STEINWAY HALL	GIRLS!
GIRLS!	TO-NIGHT.	GIRLS!

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS and Tradesmen of the City of New-York.—Second lecture of the course will be delivered on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 18, 1869, at Steinway Hall, by P. B. DU CHAILLU, Esq. Subject—"A Journey to Ashango Land, the Dwarfist Men of Equatorial Africa." JAMES J. BURNET, Chairman Lecture Committee.

FREDERICK H. GROSZ, Secretary.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DAVID B. NORMAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of David B. Norman, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, in said district, on the 6th day of December, A. D., 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court. S. R. HARLOW, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of STEPHEN H. CORNELL, FRIEND C. COX and WILLIAM B. MENZIE, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Stephen H. Cornell, Friend C. Cox and William B. Menzie, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 30th day of November, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

S. R. HARLOW, Marshal, Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 13th day of November, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN C. LEFFERTS and MARSHALL LEFFERTS, JR., of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, and against the estate of each of them, carrying on business as Lefferts & Bro., who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, or either of them, to them or either of them, or for their use or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, and each of them, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estates, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 8th day of December, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

S. R. HARLOW, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.—THAT ON the 16th day of November, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of RILEY L. HAMILTON, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 1st day of December, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

S. R. HARLOW, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, HIRAM VAN DUSEN, RICHARD C. BOSTWICK and GEORGE B. SATTERLEE, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Livingston Satterlee, Hiram Van Dusen, Richard C. Bostwick and George B. Satterlee in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 29th day of November, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 2d day of November, 1869. GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

n3-law3wW*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BENJAMIN W. TILTON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Benjamin W. Tilton, in said district, duly delared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 22d day of November, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 28th day of October, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

n3-law3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALEXANDER LEVY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest, to appear on the second day of December, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 9th November, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

n10-law3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN KERR, WATSON B. FARR and THOMAS M. ISETT, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 28th day of October, 1869.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of John Kerr, Watson B. Farr and Thomas M. Isett, of the City of New-York, in said district, and of the estate and effects of each of them, who were, on the 27th day of March, A. D. 1869, adjudged bankrupts, the said John Kerr and Watson B. Farr, upon their own petition, and the said Thomas M. Isett upon the petition of the said John Kerr and Watson B. Farr by the District Court of the United States, for the said Southern District of New-York.

JOHN M. STUART, Assignee, No. 144 Broadway, City of New-York.

n10-law3wW*

NO. 2,542.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEWIS GLASER and MAX GLASER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the day of March, A. D. 186 .—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Lewis Glaser and Max Glaser, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their petition by the District Court of said district.

HENRY BAU, Assignee.

n17-law3wW*

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—[illegible]

Unprecedented success of the RICHINGS GRAND ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE. CAROLINE RICHINGS BERNARD......Directress.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 17, AUBER'S Brilliant Opera, FRA DIAVOLO, with Mrs. C. R. Bernard, Brookhouse Bowler, Jas. G. Arnold, Henry Drayton, Harry C. Peakes and Annie Kemp Bowler in the cast. THURSDAY, first Grand Matinee, at 2 o'clock, CROWN DIAMONDS. Evening—MARITANA, and first appearance in New-York of Miss EMMA HOWSON. FRIDAY—Benefit of Mrs. C. R. Bernard, IL TROVATORE. SATURDAY—Matinee at 2 o'clock, FRA DIAVOLO. General admission, [illegible] Reserved seats $1. For sale at the usual places.

MONDAY EVENING, the BOHEMIAN GIRL.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers......JARRETT & PALMER.

THIRD WEEK of the brilliant engagement of LOTTA, who will appear in her wonderful portraiture of LITTLE NELL AND THE MARCHIONESS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 17, 1869, for the LAST TIME BUT THREE, the piece to be positively withdrawn after Saturday next for the production of further novelties.

THANKSGIVING DAY, NO MATINEE.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 20, LAST LITTLE NELL MATINEE.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 22, LOTTA will appear as FIRE FLY, in the great Military Drama of the same name.

SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

TWO PERFORMANCES THIS DAY.

MATINEE AT 2.	EVENING AT 8.
MATINEE AT 2.	EVENING AT 8.
MATINEE AT 2.	EVENING AT 8.
MATINEE AT 2.	EVENING AT 8.

TWO PIECES. TWO PIECES. TWO PIECES.

POOR HUMANITY AND A BULL IN A CHINA SHOP.

Two pieces every EVENING and at the MATINEES WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.

POOR HUMANITY. BULL IN A CHINA SHOP.
POOR HUMANITY. BULL IN A CHINA SHOP.
POOR HUMANITY. BULL IN A CHINA SHOP.

THE THANKSGIVING MATINEE, like the WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY Matinees, WILL COMMENCE AT 2 P. M.

THE BEST COMPANY AND THE FINEST SCENERY.

IN TWO PIECES. IN TWO PIECES.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

Second rehearsal, FRIDAY, Nov. 19, at 2½ P. M., ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MME. CHARLES MOULTON, the world-renowned amateur vocalist, MISS ALIDE TOPP, the eminent Pianiste, have kindly consented to assist on the occasion.

GRAND ORCHESTRA OF ONE HUNDRED. Conductor, Herr CARL BERGMANN.

R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., President.

D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

NO. 585 BROADWAY.

Glorious reception. Hundreds turned away.

BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD and BACKUS, SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, WITH NEW FACES, NEW DECORATIONS, NEW SONGS, NEW DANCES, NEW ACTS, NEW MUSIC, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.

L. B. LENT.................DIRECTOR

FOUR MATINEES THANKSGIVING WEEK. WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, at 2½ o'clock. At night begins at 8.

GRAND HOLIDAY PROGRAMME.

First week of the celebrated equestrienne, PAULINE HINDLEY, FROM THE ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE, LONDON.

The great Ali Ben Abdallah Troupe of TWENTY REAL BEDOUIN ARABS, TWENTY REAL BEDOUIN ARABS, IN THEIR NOVEL AND SURPRISING ORIENTAL ATHLETIC DIVERSIONS. ALL THE STAR RIDERS AND ACROBATS IN ANIMATED ACTS IN THE CIRCLE.

Admission, 50c.; children under ten, 25c. To reserved seats, 75c.

STEINWAY HALL.

First grand matinee of J. E. HANER, the distinguished pianist, SATURDAY, Nov. 20, at 1 o'clock, assisted by the following celebrated artists: Mme. De Lussan, soprano; Mr. Edward Gilbert, baritone; Mr. J. Lewenberg, violinist; Mr. Walter R. Johnston, organist; Mr. M. S. Primer, pianist; Signor Napoleone Carozzi, director. Tickets, $1. No reserved seats.

THANKSGIVING.

THANKSGIVING SERVICES

AT THE HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS, NO. 40 NEW BOWERY.

Commence at 11 o'clock A. M. There will be singing by the children; brief addresses, and dinner for the children at 2 P. M. Rev. W. C. VAN METER, who has again become the Superintendent of the Mission, and other friends of children, are expected to be present. The friends of the Mission and the public generally are cordially invited to attend; donations of clothing, material, provisions and money, will be thankfully received and judiciously applied.

Rev. H. H. MCFARLAND, Acting Superintendent.

A. S. HATCH, President, No. 5 Nassau-st.
J. S. HOWELL, Secretary, No. 94 Chambers-st.
WM. PHELPS, Treasurer, No. 266 Canal-st.

GRACE CHAPEL.—FREE SEATS. EAST 14th-st., opposite Academy of Music. Convenient to strangers. On the morning of THANKSGIVING DAY, divine service at 10½. Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER will preach.

THANKSGIVING.

Persons wishing to give zest to their Thanksgiving by contributing to the good cheer of those who have few enjoyments, are requested to send their gifts to the Midnight Mission, No. 23 Amity-st. Money, flannel, calicoes, or stockings will be thankfully received.

REV. GEO. B. CHEEVER WILL preach on THANKSGIVING MORNING in the North Presbyterian Church, corner 9th-av. and 31st-st. Service at 11 A. M. Subject—*Protestantism in America and the Best Means for Preserving it.*

REV. GEO. H. HEPWORTH WILL preach at the Church of the Messiah, Park-av. and 34th-st., THURSDAY, Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 18. Services commence at 11 o'clock A. M. The public invited.

CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS, WEST 48th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.—Preaching THANKSGIVING at 10½ o'clock by the Pastor, Rev. T. T. HENDRICK. Subject—*Thanksgiving.* All are invited. Seats free.

REV. T. M. DAWSON, PASTOR OF the Seventh Presbyterian Church, corner Broome and Ridge sts., will preach a Thanksgiving sermon TO-MORROW at 11 o'clock. All invited.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

CLASSES FOR DANCING,

At No. 212 5th-av., on Mondays, Thursdays, or Tuesdays and Fridays.

At No. 681 5th-av., on Wednesdays and Saturdays, or Saturday mornings. Fifth-av. stages now pass the door.

Also, evening classes on Mondays and Thursdays for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK and NARRAGANSETT.

Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.

From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M.

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 3 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON

VIA FALL RIVER, TOUCHING AT NEWPORT, THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,

Commander LEWIS, Commander SIMMONS, will leave daily (Sundays excepted) AT 4 P. M., FROM PIER NO. 30 NORTH RIVER, FOOT CHAMBERS-ST.

JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
CHARLES H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGUM, Freight Agent.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD, THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.

One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sunday's excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 4 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Thursday, Nov. 11, 12:30 P. M.	Friday, Nov. 12, 11:00 A. M.
Saturday, Nov. 13, 2:00 P. M.	Monday, Nov. 15, 1:00 P. M.
Tuesday, Nov. 16, 2:00 P. M.	Wedn'day, Nov. 17, 2:00 P. M.
Thursday, Nov. 18, 2:00 P. M.	Friday, Nov. 19, 7:30 A. M.
Saturday, Nov. 20, 3:00 P. M.	Monday, Nov. 22, 8:00 A. M.
Tuesday, Nov. 23, 9:30 A. M.	

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, near Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M. Fare only $1 50, being $1 75 less than rail, and 75c. cheaper than any other line, and like reductions to all points Northwest and East. Tickets and rooms at Dodd's Express, Nos. 429 and 944 Broadway, New-York; No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and No. 308 West-st.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—The steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River at 2:45 o'clock daily, and foot of 37th-st. at 3 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

MILLINERY.

VELVET BONNETS AND ELEGANT Hats, Matinee Bonnets, Gold Medal Hats, Premium Bonnets and Hats, Children's Hats and School Hats. L. BINNS' Millinery, No. 889 Broadway, corner 19th-st. Save this.

NATIONAL CURRENCY FRAUDS.

Suspicions in the Treasury Department Aroused.

New Fractional Notes in Circulation in a Defective Manner.

OFFICIAL INVESTIGATION IN THIS CITY.

The TIMES has just come into the possession of some very startling and important information regarding an investigation now being made on the part of the Treasury Department at Washington for the purpose, it is alleged, of discovering certain frauds supposed to be connected with the issuance of the new fractional currency. The secret way in which the official investigation has been conducted, the reticence maintained by the Government concerning it, and the subterfuges used to divert public attention from it, afford good ground for believing that a quantity of the new currency, how large cannot be estimated at present, has been put into circulation in a fraudulent and surreptitious manner. The investigation was held in this City, but originated with Secretary BOUTWELL. About two weeks ago the latter was informed by one of his subordinates that some of the recently-issued twenty-five cent stamps had been presented to the Treasury for redemption, and that the discovery was made that they were defective in one particular, being without the usual red Treasury seal on the face. The fact was not one calculated to excite surprise or to be generally observed by most people, but to the Secretary and his assistants it suggested one of two things, either that gross frauds had been perpetrated, or that extreme carelessness had been used in putting the seal on the new currency by those engaged in that duty. Nothing has been ascertained as yet, however, to indicate to what extent the defective currency exists, but the investigation now being pursued is likely to establish the requisite testimony.

The contract for printing the new currency notes was made by Mr. BOUTWELL, who divided the work between the American Bank Note Company and the National Bank Note Company of this City. The former Company was empowered to execute the work on the obverse of the ten cent and fifty cent notes, the reverse being done by the other Company. The backs on the fifteen and twenty-five cent stamps were printed by the National, the faces being executed by the American. When the backs are printed by one Company they go to the other Company for the faces, after which they are forwarded to the capital, where they receive the United States seal. They are then ready for use. It will become apparent to every reader from the above statement of the manner in which the currency is prepared, that the attempt to clear the mystery surrounding the defective stamps referred to must necessarily be very difficult and protracted. It will be necessary for the Treasury Department to find out every minute particular connected with the printing of the stamps, commencing from the time that the bank note paper is issued to the two engraving companies in this City. It is only by a thorough examination of this sort that the Secretary will be enabled to state whether any currency was abstracted in this City or Washington, or whether the seal was accidentally omitted from the stamps during the stamping process.

THE OFFICIAL INVESTIGATION.

On Tuesday last a Commission was sent to this City by Mr. BOUTWELL with a view of obtaining the exact number of fractional currency notes (both printed and partially printed) now in the possession of the American Bank Note Company and the National Bank Note Company. The party consisted of Mr. WILSON, Chief of the Redemption and Issue Bureau of the Treasury Department, Mr. GUTHRIE, Captain JOHNSON and Mr. LINCOLN, together with twenty ladies, who were detailed to count the blank sheets and partly printed money in the possession of both Companies. The Commission arrived here on Tuesday evening, but did not make any announcement of their presence. It was intimated, however, that they were sent here to count the gold at the Sub-Treasury, but this story was probably circulated in the hope that it would divert public attention from the true motive of their visit. The investigation, for which the Companies were prepared by the briefest kind of notice, was inaugurated on Wednesday. Mr. WILSON assigned ten counters to the American Bank Note Company, superintending their labors in person. Every facility was extended by the object of the Company to aid the officers of the Commission. The counting was carried on from day to day, finally terminating on Saturday last. During its progress the officers of the Commission declined to furnish any details concerning it, one of them announcing that himself and his associates were not at liberty to divulge the least thing about it. About three million bank note sheets were accounted by the American, amounting to $13,000,000 worth of ten and fifty cent stamps. Mr. WILSON returned to Washington on Sunday, and subsequently rendered his report to Acting Secretary RICHARDSON. The report was highly satisfactory, resulting in an order to Mr. YAVILL, President of the Company, in which he was directed to continue the printing of the money allotted the Company.

The investigation at the National Bank Note Company's office has not yet been completed. It is being conducted under the supervision of Mr. GUTHRIE. It is but just to the officers of the Company to state that they emphatically deny that the investigation is being conducted for the purpose of discovering any frauds.

A Railroad War in New-Jersey.

An injunction has been obtained by a part of the directors of the Montclair Railway, restraining the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company from entering into an agreement to construct a railway from Caldwell to Newark. An account of the commencement of hostilities between the projectors of the two routes appeared in these columns in June last. Since that time the difficulties have been adjusted, and operations have been commenced in Concord for the building of the Montclair Railway by a route different from that over which the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company propose to build. For nearly two years the Montclair Railway Company canvassed the town of Caldwell for subscriptions to aid the construction of this road direct to Montclair. About $130,000 in subscriptions were obtained, and the projectors had nearly obtained the consent of the property owners, when a disagreement arose between the Commissioners and the project was for a time allowed to rest. Soon afterward the gentlemen representing Caldwell in the Board commenced negotiations with the Morris and Essex Railroad Company (now Delaware, Lackawanna and Western) for the extension of their Bloomfield branch over the mountains into Caldwell, leaving the Montclair people in the cold. A charter was obtained and about $80,000 was subscribed. The required sum was $200,000, and the Montclair people, headed by JULIUS H. PRATT, who acted in the interest of the Midland Railroad Company, of which the Montclair Railway is, if completed, to form a part, appeared at a meeting where subscriptions were solicited, subscribed for the majority of the stock, putting down the requisite ten per cent. in cash, and pocketed control of the scheme. The Caldwell enterprise was, of course, abandoned, for its enemies had possession of the papers, and had the power to do what they pleased. The Caldwell men defeated, as they were, in their scheme, came to terms, and agreed to join in building the Montclair Road. The final surveys were made, and work was commenced, when it was again rumored that the Caldwell men were in negotiations for the completion of their old project. The injunction was applied for, and was obtained, and the case will come up for argument in a few days. The Montclair Road will be but five miles in length, but it is important as a part of the Midland Railroad.

German in the Public Schools.

The Committee on By-laws, of the Board of Education, to whom was referred the subject of having the German language taught in the Public Schools, have held many sessions, and have listened to the views of representative Germans on the question, the result of which has been that the Committee have agreed upon a basis of adjustment of the controversy, which, it is believed, will be satisfactory to all parties. The report of the Committee will be presented for the consideration of the Board of Education this evening. Its main features are that the German language be allowed to be taught in those schools where a large portion of the pupils are of German parentage—the question to be determined by the School Trustees of the various wards inhabited chiefly or in great part by Germans. No extra expense is to be incurred by the Board of Education, but the teachers to be employed to give instruction in German are to be such as can teach English as well.

THE VANDERBILT BRONZES.

Dinner to the Press by Captain De Groot—Speeches by Horace Greeley, Mr. Halsey, Mr. Roosevelt, Captain De Groot and Others.

Captain ALBERT DE GROOT, the designer and executor of the original, historical and biographical group known as the Vanderbilt bronzes, gave an entertainment to the New-York Press at the Astor House last evening, which was attended by about fifty members of the editorial fraternity, representing all the leading papers of the City.

HORACE GREELEY presided, and after the sumptuous feast had been duly appreciated, proposed the health of the host, who responded as follows:

SPEECH OF CAPTAIN DE GROOT.

GENTLEMEN: I ask your kind indulgence while I make a remark or two by way of explaining my object in requesting the honor of your presence here. I will detain you but a single moment. At various times in my humble life the newspapers of New-York have shown me much kindness. They have spoken approvingly and generously of various enterprises in which I have been engaged. On the occasion of unveiling the Vanderbilt bronzes, last Wednesday, I desired to exhibit, in some slight way, my heartfelt gratitude to the Press. I wished to make some acknowledgment, especially of the encouragement which you had extended to me in the execution of that novel and difficult work. For this purpose an entertainment was provided, at which I had hoped to have had the great pleasure of meeting you and others of my friends. That part of the programme was intrusted to a sub-committee, who were as anxious as I was that it should go off well. But, owing to a slight misunderstanding as to time and place, I was deprived of the happiness of meeting you in the manner proposed. Before resuming my seat, gentlemen, let me again proffer my warmest thanks for the many kindnesses that I have received at your hands, and to express my pleasure at meeting you here to-night. I shall always look back to it as one of the proudest and happiest moments of my life.

Mr. COHEN then read a letter from C. S. GOODRICH, Esq., in which, after regretting his inability to be present at the entertainment, he said that the Vanderbilt bronzes, in magnitude and originality, excelled anything of the kind to be found in Europe, and that the work deserved hearty commendation for its originality and as an example for still greater achievements in the same line by American artists.

REMARKS OF MR. GREELEY.

The health of the Chairman having been drank, Mr. GREELEY responded by saying that the letter of Mr. GOODRICH had placed the work of his friend, Captain DE GROOT, on the true ground. For himself he did not pretend to be a judge of such works of art; but one thing he did know—a child always had to creep before it could walk. The great necessity of New-York at the present time was the cultivation of a taste for art among the people; and out-door works of art, like the Vanderbilt bronzes, helped to educate the children of this and coming generations. Therefore he honored Captain DE GROOT for having done thus much. He had given an example to wealthy men to adorn public buildings and public and private gardens with the best works of art that they could command. If this work of Captain DE GROOT should stimulate others to higher and better achievements in art, no one would be more pleased than him. As for the subject of these bronzes—Commodore VANDERBILT—he knew little of him personally. Their spheres of life had run in different channels; he had never been connected with him in business: had neither borrowed of him nor loaned to him; but he regarded him as among our most enterprising and far-sighted business men, and one of whom and of whose career Americans might well feel proud. In conclusion, he hoped the Press of New-York, of which he was glad to see so large a representation here, would often in future have occasion to commemorate the erection among us of works of art of which our City stood in so much need.

A toast to the Cincinnati Press was responded to briefly by Mr. HALSEY, of that city, following whom Mr. ROOSEVELT, of the *Citizen*, spoke for the weekly Press, and Mr. DUGANNE for the monthly Press.

OTHER SPEECHES.

Other gentlemen responded to different toasts during the evening, and the entertainment passed off in a very agreeable manner. A new work of art, by Captain DE GROOT, was exhibited in the dining room, consisting of a bronze medallion 5½ feet in height and nearly the same in width, in the centre of which was a life-size likeness of Commodore VANDERBILT, with a sailor on one side and an Indian in repose on the other, and the ocean in the background, with the steamship *Vanderbilt* in the distance. The weight of the bronze is over 1,000 pounds, and it is designed for a niche in the great railroad depot now in process of construction on Fourth-avenue, between Forty-second, Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets.

Captain DE GROOT said this was the first time the work had been exhibited, and, as a work of art, it appeared to favorably impress the spectators.

SISTER THERESA.

Her Lecture Last Night Concerning the Catholic Clergy—She Repeats Her Story and Uses Some Strong Language with Regard to Them.

Miss EDITH O'GORMAN, whose fortunes and misfortunes as Sister THERESA of the Catholic Convent in Hudson City, has formed the subject of many paragraphs in the newspapers, lectured in Jersey City last evening on the "Roman Catholic Clergy." She had delivered two lectures before her appearance last evening, and the manifestations of indignant feeling on the part of the Catholic portion of her audiences led to the expectation that an attack would be made upon her at her next appearance, or that, at the least, an attempt would be made to create a disturbance. No disturbance occurred, however. A large audience of the most respectable ladies and gentlemen of Jersey City were present, and policemen guarded the door. The lecture was delivered in the North Baptist Church. Miss O'GORMAN commenced her address by the assertion that the power of the Catholic clergy was almost unlimited, even in this land of free thought and free religion, and they used their power not for the good of the Catholic population but to extract money from their foolish dupes—money that was used in riotous living, debauchery and self-advancement. They preach what they do not practice, for they inculcate modesty and humility by their words, while their lives exhibit pride and intemperance. While they call upon their subjects to abstain from drink they themselves become often intoxicated, and in their drunken moments carry into practice the hellish designs of their sober moments. They know themselves that they are rogues and thieves and laugh at the simplicity of their dupes. God could be worshipped in plain churches as well as in costly temples; but to build these monuments to superstition the very life blood of the Catholic population is given. She referred to Spain and to France in proof of the pernicious influences of Romanism. The men in high places were profligate in expenditure. The church now being erected in Hudson City, at a cost of $100,000, was to supplant one which had been scarcely eight years built. They were extortionate. Each Catholic who listened to it, had to pay $1 for each mass said by a priest. The speaker then detailed some of the facts connected with her personal history. When she fled from the Convent in Hudson City, she went to Bishop SPAULDING, hoping to find redress for her wrongs. He treated her as no man would treat a woman. She left his house, feeling that the clergy, from the highest to the lowest, were rotten to the very core. From Baltimore she had walked to Philadelphia, and on her way stopped to see a distinguished priest, and asked for help to proceed on her way. He asked her to become his housekeeper, or pass herself off as his neice, saying that he knew she was a woman, and could not say "No" to such a proposal. In conclusion, the speaker said that the Roman Catholic religion could not last long. The end would soon be. She would risk her life to help its coming.

The Outrage on the Schooner John Atwood—Further Particulars.

We are enabled this morning to give further particulars of the outrage perpetrated upon the American schooner *John Atwood* in the port of Baracoa, Cuba, of which we made brief mention yesterday. The consignee of the vessel in Baracoa was Señor ALAYO, the American Consul at that port. The vessel cleared in regular form, and a pass was obtained permitting her to go by the Spanish fort, which pass was left, according to universal custom, with the consignee. While the schooner was in charge of the pilot, being towed out of port, she was hailed by a soldier on shore, who belonged to the Corporal's guard in charge of the fort. The Captain was informed by the pilot that the pass was demanded, and it was at once explained that the pass had been left with ALAYO. Not satisfied with this explanation, the soldier fired a rifle ball at the vessel. The main peak was immediately lowered, and every effort made to bring the vessel to. A boat also put off for the shore to make inquiry about the pass. Notwithstanding this compliance with every reasonable requirement of the case, the Spanish soldier took deliberate aim at one of the crew of the schooner while the vessel lay drifting, and shot him through both legs with a minie ball, in flagrant violation of the law of nations. The Captain was detained at Baracoa two days by the affair, and the wounded sailor was left in charge of a physician, and will probably never recover the use of his limbs. It appears that the pass for the schooner had not been sent in to the commander of the fort by Señor ALAYO, but in view of the prompt action of the Captain in lowering the main peak on the firing of the first shot, the subsequent shooting of one of the schooner's men was an outrage of the most flagrant description, and certainly requires explanation and indemnity for the poor sailor who has been maimed while acting in the performance of his duty.

STARTLING RUMOR.

The Spanish Gunboats at Delamater's Said to be in Peril—Threatened Burning by the Cubans—What Our Government Will Do.

The work of completing the Spanish flotilla, now lying at the Delamater Iron Works, is proceeding rapidly, and there is every prospect of the vessels' completion by the first week in December. Moored in tiers, side by side, in the Delamater basin, the little craft present a busy scene. On their decks, joiners and ship carpenters are engaged in putting the finishing touches to the houses, companionways and rails; sailmakers and riggers are bending sails, rattling down and painting rigging and setting up shrouds and backstays; below and in the *cuisine*, cabinet makers, upholsterers and tinsmiths devote themselves to rendering the future homes of the nautical Dons as comfortable as possible. Still all this work and trouble may be of little service to Spain, inasmuch as the United States authorities are fully determined, for aught any one yet knows to the contrary, to hold the craft perpetually. The little armed steamer *Maria*, from the Navy Yard, watches faithfully over them while they are being worked upon. When ready for sea there is every probability that the authorities will remove the fleet to the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

A startling rumor is abroad, to the effect that the vessels are to be burned and scuttled by the enemies of Spain, while lying at their docks on the Hudson. There is good reason to believe that the friends of Cuba and Peru have long regarded them with anxiety. Fearing that our Government may be prevailed upon to release the craft, they will probably strike a desperate blow at them while yet there is time to do it. Dark November nights, when the storm-clouds hide the moon and stars, it will be very easy for some expert Hudson River pirate, in the pay of these enemies of Spain, to creep quietly along shore, enter the basin in his light shallop, daub the sides of the first two or three vessels in the tier with benzine, apply the torch, and in a few moments the whole will be ablaze. They are built of wood, moored side by side, and should a fresh breeze be blowing, a seaman knows at which end of the tier to start the fire so that it will burn rapidly and well. In such an event the fleet would be destroyed long before assistance could arrive, and if any vessels were saved from the devouring element, it would only be by scuttling and sinking them, which would attain the object of the incendiaries just as well as the destruction by fire. The rumor may be groundless, but it is exceedingly probable. A strong guard of watchmen will be immediately placed on board the vessels, who will watch at night carefully, and suffer none to approach them.

The Spanish transport *Euterpe*, which returned from Havana a few days ago, is also at the Delamater Iron Works, undergoing repairs.

Meeting of the Gold Board—The Affairs of the Gold Exchange Bank.

The cashier of the Gold Exchange Bank, Mr. RUSSELL, yesterday afternoon, presented to the Gold Board, in compliance with its request, a statement of the financial condition of the Gold Exchange Bank, setting forth the following figures:

Cash in bank	$134,496 05
In Metropolitan Trust Company	100,000 00
Bills receivable	25,900 00
In other banks	12,000 00
Vault and fixtures	10,000 00
Fines, &c.	4,200 00
Liabilities	174,000 00
Claims to be litigated	53,000 00

Mr. RUSSELL declined to give the information desired in reference to brokers who have failed to make good their clearance since the 24th of September, on the ground of inexpediency.

The report of the Clearing House Committee as printed, was read by sections, and adopted.

Mr. RUSSELL also stated that all outstanding accounts now in course of litigation between members of the Gold Board and the New-York Gold Exchange Bank would be referred to the Arbitration Committee for decision, and by their report the Gold Exchange Bank would cheerfully abide.

The resolutions adopted Monday denying all but members of the Gold Board the privileges of the Clearing House, were rescinded.

The Kings County Election Canvass.

The canvassers of Kings County yesterday completed the canvass of the returns of the city wards, excepting the returns which were regarded as fraudulent. These were returned to canvassers for correction. The returns from the Third District of the Twentieth Ward, notwithstanding the intimation of fraud in the matter of the votes for member of Assembly, Mr. W. W. GOODRICH claiming to have been cheated out of votes enough to defeat him, were adopted as correct.

Having finished the city wards, the Board proceeded to canvass the county towns, and will resume its business to-day.

Trap Shooting.

Mr. HENRY BERGH, President of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, sends us a note, in which he says that "the season being near when the 'sport,' as it is termed, of tying fowls to stones and otherwise, and shooting at them on a wager, is practiced, he would kindly, and in the spirit of humanity, remind all persons about to engage in this cruel and demoralizing pastime that it is contrary to law, and that this Society has taken the necessary measures to enforce the same by the arrest and punishment of offenders discovered in the violation thereof."

Colored Labor Meeting.

A meeting in the interest of colored workingmen was held last evening at Bethel Church, Sullivan-street, which was addressed by AARON A. BRADLEY, of Georgia, and Mr. TROOP, of this City. Mr. TROOP expressed the hearty cooperation of the national Labor Union with the purposes of the colored laborers, and urged them to organize themselves into unions and associations.

Mr. BRADLEY spoke at length on the conflict of labor and capital, especially as exemplified in the struggle of the negro race for its rights.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 16—11 A. M.—Consols open at 93⅛ for both money and account. American Securities open quiet; United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 83⅜; 1865, Old, 82⅛; 1867, 83⅜; Ten-forties, 77⅛. Erie Railway Shares, 20; Illinois Central, 98⅛; Atlantic and Great Western, 26.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 16—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opens firmer. Middling Uplands, 11⅜d.@11½d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅝d.@11¾d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 9s. 10d. ₩ cental for California White; 8s. 7d. for No. 2 Red Western, and 9s. for Red Winter.

LONDON, Nov. 16—1 P. M.—Consols, 93⅛@93¼ for both money and the account. United States Five-twenties, 1862, 83⅛; 1865, old, 82; 1867, 83⅛. Stocks firm; Erie Railway Shares, 20⅛.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 16—1 P. M.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour, 22s. ₩ bbl. for Western Canal. Wheat, 8s. ₩ cental for No. 2 Red Western, and 8s. 11d. for Red Winter.

The receipts of Wheat at this port for three days have been 17,500 quarters, of which 12,'00 were American.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 16—2 P. M.—TRADE REPORT—The advices from Manchester are less favorable, and cause a dullness in the Cotton market.

LONDON, Nov. 16—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 93⅛ for money and the account. United States Five-twenties, 1862, 83⅜; 1865, 82; 1867, 83⅛; Ten-forties, 77⅜. Railway Stocks steady; Eries, 20; Illinois Centrals, 98⅛.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 16—4:30 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed steady at 11⅜d. for Middling Uplands; 11¾d. for Middling Orleans. The sales of the day foot up 12,000 bales, of which 3,000 were taken for export and speculation.

BREADSTUFFS—The market closed dull and unchanged.

LONDON, Nov. 16—4:30 P. M.—Sugar, to arrive, dull. Other articles unchanged.

BREMEN, Nov. 16.—Petroleum opened quiet.

HAMBURG, Nov. 16.—Petroleum opened quiet.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—The Bourse opened quiet. Rentes, 71f. 87c.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 16.—United States Bonds opened firm; Five-twenties of 1862, 89.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—Bourse closed firm; Rentes, 71f. 65c.

HAVRE, Nov. 16.—Cotton opened quiet for stock on spot and afloat.

ANTWERP, Nov. 16.—Petroleum opened firm but quiet; Standard White, 61½f.

BREMEN, Nov. 16.—Petroleum closed flat.

HAMBURG, Nov. 16.—Petroleum closed flat.

HAVRE, Nov. 16.—Cotton closed quiet on spot and afloat.

ANTWERP, Nov. 16.—Petroleum closed quiet at 60⅞f. for Standard White.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—EXCHANGE, par@1-10 premium. FREIGHTS dull at 16½c. on Wheat to Oswego. FLOUR dull for upper grades of Spring and Winter Extras; $6@$7 75 for fair to choice Spring Extras; $4@$5 50 for Fair to Choice. WHEAT steady at 87½c.@91c. for No. 1; 86c.@88c. for No. 2, closing at 86½c.@87c. for regular; 87½c.@88c. for fresh receipts of No. 2; fair business done at the opening in No. 2 Spring at 86½c.@86¾c., seller this month; 88½c.@89½c., buyer this month. CORN firm; No. 2, 74c.@76c.; in the afternoon the market was dull and unsettled at 76½c. for No. 2, cash and seller November. OATS firm at 39½c.@39¾c. for No. 2, closing at 39½c.@39⅞c. RYE active at 74c.@75c. for No. 2. BARLEY dull and nominal. HIGHWINES firm for free; buyers at $1. PROVISIONS firm. MESS PORK, $28 75@$29 for Prime Mess. Beef HAMS, $28@$28. Rough SIDES, 14½c.@14⅜c. Dry-salted SHOULDERS, loose, 11½c.@11⅞c. LARD, 16¾c.@16⅞c. for steam, and 16¾c.@17½c. for kettle-rendered. CATTLE firm at $4@$4 75 for common to good cows; $6@$7 50 for good to extra shipping Beeves. Live HOGS firm at $9 50@$9 90 for good to choice. RECEIPTS—11,000 bbls. Flour, 71,000 bushels Wheat, 21,000 bushels Corn, 43,000 bushels Oats, 2,200 bushels Rye, 16,000 bushels Barley, 3,800 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—14,000 bbls. Flour, 55,000 bushels Wheat, 86,000 bushels Corn, 78,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 12,000 bushels Barley, 1,200 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 16.—TOBACCO dull and unchanged. COTTON dull at 22½c. FLOUR heavy; Superfine, $3 80@$4 10; Extra, $4 50; Double Extra, $5; Treble Extra, $5 25@$5 75. WHEAT dull and unchanged. CORN firm; New Yellow, in bulk, 68c.; White, in sacks, 85c.; Old Mixed, 80c.@83c.; Prime to Choice White, $1@$1 03. OATS heavy at 48½c.@49c. BARLEY dull; Choice to Fancy Minnesota, $1 17½@$1 20; Fall, $1 52. RYE dull at 87c.@78c. WHISKY [illegible]

[illegible] firm at $[illegible] [illegible] dull at $[illegible]; new Dry-salted Clear Rib Sides, [illegible]; Clear Sides, [illegible]. BACON, [illegible] for Clear Sides, [illegible] for Shoulders. LARD—Prime Steam, [illegible]; order lots of Choice at [illegible]. CATTLE steady at $[illegible]. LIVE HOGS dull at $[illegible], averaging 200 to 270 lbs. RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 14,000 bushels; Corn, 4,300 bushels; Oats, 17,000 bushels; Hogs, 5,000 head.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 16.—FLOUR dull and unchanged; Family, $5 25@$5 50. WHEAT dull; No. 1 Winter Red, $1 10. CORN advancing and scarce; Ear, 58c.@60c. OATS firm at 50c.@55c. RYE dull and unchanged; No. 1, 85c. BARLEY dull and unchanged. COTTON advanced ¼c., with a better demand; Middling, 23¼c. TOBACCO in good demand; sales 55 hhds. at $[illegible]@$27 62½. WHISKY firm at $1. PORK dull; held at $30. BULK MEATS held at 12¾c. for Shoulders, and 16½c.@16¾c. for Sides, packed and cured, with no demand. LARD in speculative demand and higher; Steam, 17c.; Kettle, 17¼c.@17½c. Dressed HOGS active; sales at $10@$10 75; receipts, 4,300 head. Green MEATS sold at 11¾c.@15¼c.; held ¼c. higher; there is a good demand at lower rates, but the market is not active. BACON—No old in the market. Mess PORK—No old in the market. LARD—Stock of old reduced to 150 tcs. MONEY, ⅛@1-10 off, buying; par selling.

BUFFALO, Nov. 16.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 76,000 bushels; Corn, 12,000 bushels; Oats, 60,000 bushels; Barley, 4,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 29,000 bushels; Corn, 28,000 bushels; Oats, 28,000 bushels; Barley, 8,000 bushels. FREIGHTS—20c. on Wheat, 17c. on Corn, and 11c. on Oats to New-York. FLOUR—There was only a retail trade. WHEAT dull and nominal. CORN stronger; sales 8,000 bushels No. 2 at 87c., in lots; 12,000 bushels at 86½c.; 2,000 bushels at 86¾c.; 36,500 bushels at 85c, to arrive; 8,000 bushels at 86c., to arrive. OATS nominal at 51c. BARLEY neglected. RYE neglected. PORK, $29 50. LARD, $17c. HIGHWINES—Sales early of 50 bbls. at $1 05; held at $1 08 at the close.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16.—COTTON more firm; Middling Uplands, 25c.; Middling Orleans, 25¼c. FLOUR inactive; Extras, $5 37½@$5 50; Ohio Extra Family, $6@$6 50; other grades unchanged. WHEAT in light demand; Western Red, $1 35@$1 37; Pennsylvania and Southern, $1 36@$1 40. RYE, $1 05. CORN held firmly; Yellow unchanged; Mixed Western, 98c.@$1 02. OATS firm at 60c. BARLEY unchanged. PETROLEUM—Refined lower; Crude held at 25c. COFFEE—Nothing doing. SUGAR steady; Cuba, 11⅜c.@12¼c. Mess PORK declined to $31@$31 50. LARD, 17¾c.@17⅞c. WHISKY advanced to $1 10@$1 12 for wood and iron bound.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 16.—COTTON firm and in fair demand; Low Middling at 24c.@24¼c. FLOUR dull and weak; Howard-street Superfine, $5@$5 37½; do. Extra, $5 50@$6 25; do. Family, $6 50@$7 50; City Mills Superfine, $5@$6; do. Extra, $5 75@$6 75; do. Family, $7@$9 25; Western Superfine, $5@$5 25; do. Extra, $5 50@$6; do. Family, $6 50@$7. WHEAT steady; Prime to Choice Red, $1 35@$1 37. CORN firm; Prime White New, 90c.@95c.; Old do., $1@$1 05. OATS dull at 53c.@56c. RYE dull at 95c.@97c. PROVISIONS unchanged. WHISKY steady at $1 06@$1 07.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 16.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 23½c. FLOUR steady; Extra Family, $5 34. WHEAT quiet and unchanged. CORN firm at 85c. OATS firm at 50c. RYE quiet at 80c. Live HOGS active; light weight, $8 50@$10; Extra, $10 50. TOBACCO quiet; sales 37 hhds.; Lugs, $8 90; Leaf, $12. PROVISIONS quiet. Mess PORK, $30. BACON—Shoulders, 16½c.; Clear Sides, 20c. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 13c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17c.; Clear Sides, 17¼c. LARD—Tierce, 17½c. WHISKY, $1.

TOLEDO, Nov. 16.—FLOUR quiet and steady. WHEAT dull and declined 1c.; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 25; Amber, $1 09; No. 1 Red, $1 14; No. 2 Red, $1 08. CORN dull and unchanged; No. 1, 82c.; No. 2, 81c. OATS a shade better; No. 1, 48c.; No. 2, 46c. FREIGHTS nominal. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 17,000 bushels Wheat, 7,500 bushels Corn, 2,400 bushels Oats, 64,000 bushels Barley. SHIPMENTS—1,500 bbls. Flour, 1,400 bushels Wheat, 1,600 bushels Corn, 2,200 bushels Oats.

ALBANY, Nov. 16.—WHEAT quiet, with but little offering. RYE without sale. CORN has materially improved in value, with a steady but moderate demand; sales 700 bushels Western Mixed, in car lots, at $1@$1 10 at East Albany. BARLEY to-day has been neglected. OATS rather active and firmer; sales 5,000 bushels State, in lots, at 65c.@66c. in bulk and bags.

CAMBRIDGE, Nov. 16.—BEEF CATTLE—Receipts 700 head; business active; sales of Extra at $12@$12 50; first quality, $11@$11 75; second quality, $10@$10 75; third quality, $7@$9 50. SHEEP and LAMBS—Receipts, 5,597 head; prices remain low and unsettled; sales of Extra at $3 50@$4 25. Spring LAMBS, $2 75@$4 50.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 16.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT declining; No. 1, 92c.; No. 2, 86½c. OATS nominal. CORN firm at 75c. for No. 2. RYE firm; No. 1, 73c. BARLEY unchanged. FREIGHTS unchanged. RECEIPTS—6,000 bbls Flour, 117,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—15,000 bbls. Flour, 19,000 bushels Wheat.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 16.—WHEAT dull and unchanged. CORN steady and unchanged. OATS quiet and unchanged. RYE quiet and unchanged. BARLEY nominal.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 16.—COTTON closed ¼c.@½c. higher; sales, 550 bales; the stock is light; Middlings, 24c.; receipts, 1,558 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,440 bales; to France, 1,218 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 16.—Spirits of TURPENTINE firm at 42½c. RESIN steady at $1 60 for Strained. Crude TURPENTINE and TAR firm, but unchanged. COTTON, 23¼c.@23 11-16c.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 16.—COTTON closed active; net receipts, 1,275 bales; exports, coastwise, 90 bales; sales, 275 bales; Low Middling, 23¾c.@24c.

DETROIT, Nov. 16.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT declined 3c.; Extra White, $1 29; No. 1 White, $1 18; Amber, $1 08; Regular, $1 06.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16.—Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State Sixes, third issue, 108; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 28; Reading Railroad, 48 7-16; Pennsylvania Railroad, 53⅜. Gold, 127¼.

[Advertisement.]

One of the signs of the times, and a very great sign indeed, is that sign of KNOX, the hatter, corner of Broadway and Fulton-st. It is an ominous sign, too, to all who think that KNOX did intend to retire and leave the field to his unsuccessful competitors. When a man puts up a sign like the one recently erected by KNOX, he means business, and that is just what KNOX means. He means to sell more Hats and Furs this Fall than ever. And what is more, he will do it. Remember the big sign of KNOX's when you desire a stylish hat or fine furs. KNOX can accommodate you at low prices.

[Advertisement.]

Fine Silver-plated Ware, elegant designs, suitable for wedding and holiday presents, now offered at retail. J. L. HARLEM & CO., No. 41 Maiden-lane.

[Advertisement.]

PYLE'S O. K. SOAP is the kind that suits the economical; it dries hard, does not waste in use. All first-class grocers keep it. Depot, 350 Washington-st.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.			
Nemesis	Nov. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Nebraska	Nov. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Malta	Nov. 18	New-York	Liverpool.
Donau	Nov. 18	New-York	Bremen.
City of London	Nov. 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Paraguay	Nov. 20	New-York	London.
Iowa	Nov. 20	New-York	Liverpool.
FOR HAVANA, &C.			
Cleopatra	Nov. 16	New-York	Vera Cruz.
Eagle	Nov. 18	New-York	Havana.
Alaska	Nov. 20	New-York	Aspinwall.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

WEDNESDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *Nemesis*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary Mail for *paid* letters only on the Pier, Jersey City, to 1:45 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

NOV. 16—*In steamship Westphalia, for Hamburg.*—Countess de la Roche, Miss Nettie Price, C. J. Oppenheim, W. E. Bailey and lady, William Richards, lady and family, G. L. Pratt and lady, Thomas Johnston, Caleb Huse, Francis Hernsheim, Edward Hernsheim, Master S. Russel Townsend, J. Merzbacher, Ph. H. Hill, A. W. Maas, L. Mendelson, Charles Schoenbein, Max Wohlgemuth, Isaac Flagg, David Johnson, E. F. Hutchinson and daughter, O. Lange, wife and son, Albert Searles, Charles J. Hoffmann, Mrs. Agnes Schoenbein, Mrs. Elise Mayne and child, and others in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

NOV. 16—*In steamship Russia, from Liverpool.*—Mrs. and Miss Harrison, Miss Minot, Miss Goodnow, Mrs. H. H. Knight, Mr. and Mrs. C. Green, M. McMichael, W. McMichael, Mrs. McMichael, Miss M. McMichael, Mrs. C. C. Jackson, Mrs. H. O. Fuller, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Nickerson, J. A. Bryson, Mr. Knight, Sr., Miss Knight, Mrs. Loomis, J. K. Taylor, J. K. Skiddy, Miss Nickerson and sister, Miss Ladd, Miss Utter, B. F. Davis, Charles Davis, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Bouttellier, R. Lee Bouttellier, Hon. and Rev. James Leigh, D. Stewart, Wm. M. Vanderhoff, Mr. Grieveson, Mr. Collins, E. May, A. Low, W. Hutchison, Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Camessa and daughter, G. Cockburn, Hon. H. Buist and lady, Mrs. Andrews, 2 children and nurse, Miss Mackay, Miss Glenn, Miss S. D. Babcock, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hendrick, Mr. Collentz, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Wilson, Mrs. Crowninshield and daughter, Miss Chadwick, Mrs. Gracie, B. Sandheim, Mr. Robert, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Bonner, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Fisher, Miss Fisher, F. S. Grand de Hauteville, R. Garrett, Mrs. Pell, H. Morgan and three daughters, Mr. and Mrs. A. Belmont, Miss Belmont and sister, Master Belmont and brother, governess and 3 servants, Miss Weston and maid, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Bryant and 2 children, General M. Quincy, Dr. Chandler, Miss Chandler and sister, J. Low, Mr. and Mrs. Gans, Mr. Walbridge, D. Parrish, Mr. Kennard, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bullock, Miss Bullock, Chas. Schmits, P. Marie, R. Forsyth, Mr. Bustard, Miss Withnell, Miss M. A. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Slevin, Mrs. Lodge, Thos. Hendy, Mr. Greenwood, Mr. Rubira, J. J. Brice, J. Delany, Mr. and Mrs. J. Van Wart, Mr. and Mrs. A. Van Wart, G. J. Smith, Mr. Biglow, M. Bresch, E. McPherson, J. B. M. McPherson, D. Robinson, J. B. Ellison, Mrs. A. G. Norcross, Mrs. Ash, Miss B. Gurnell, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Coffin, J. J. McComb, J. Reed, Mr. Hartoff, H. Atkins, Mrs. Boyce and daughter and servant, Mrs. L. Tuckerman, Miss Tuckerman and sister, Mrs. L. Tuckerman and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Clark, C. H. Bowker, A. H. Seward, Mr. and Mrs. E. Caylus, Miss Caylus and sister, General C. W. Darling and lady, Mrs. S. M. Mygatt, 2 children and maid, R. Pettit, Mr. Bremer, Henry Pettit, S. Fatman, B. Wolde, J. Coates, H. Phelps, W. B. Chadwick, D. Chadwick, A. J. Chadwick, Mr. Dick, H. Pierce, Mrs. Deaver, Miss Hewitt, Miss Patterson, L. Phillips, Mrs. Phillips, Mr. Belmont's servant, Mr. Low's servant, Mrs. Atkins and daughter, Bos Kowits, Mr. Frunk.

NOV. 19.—*In steamship Iowa, from Glasgow.*—Mrs. H. Smith, Daniel Smith, Adam James, Wm. Bunyan, Robert Kennedy, Wm. Cowie, Hugh Chalmers, Thos. Mathews, Joan Gowanns, Samuel Anderson, Hugh McKee, Lizzie McKee, John Hollywood, Hannah Hollywood, Alex. Thomson, John H. McKensie.

NOV. 16—*In steamship Manhattan, from Liverpool.*—Thos. A. Darrell and wife, Misses Gray, Mr. Mc-[illegible] Coe, wife and child, Capt. Wm. Chapman, [illegible] & Wright and wife, C. S. May, Capt. [illegible].

In steamship Champion, from Charleston.—D. Stitt, F. Brown, J. Hassell, John Pritchard, Miss M. Sinnott, B. Keklin, S. W. Morris, A. A. Fernandez, D. Diaz, N. Piedrahita, Mr. Frank and wife.

In steamship San Jacinto, from Savannah.—Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Palmer, J. S. Richards, B. Bergenthall, H. S. Brackett, Peter Strain, B. H. Brennan, W. T. Gay.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 40 | Sun sets..... 4 40 | Moon sets.. 4 37

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 6 01 | Gov. Island. 6 50 | Hell Gate.. 8 12

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Nov. 16.

Arrived.

Steamship Russia, (Br.,) Lott, Liverpool Nov. 6, and Queenstown 7th, with mdse. and 186 passengers to C. G. Francklyn. Nov. 6, off Bell Buoy, passed ship Isaac Webb, bound in; 7th, lying in Queenstown, ship Nereus, (of New-York,) 126 ds. from Callao; same date, off Daunts' Rock, passed steamship Samaria, bound E.; 16 miles E. of Fastnet, an Inman steamer, bound E.; 11th, lat. 47 51, lon. 42 04, passed an Inman steamship, bound E.; 12th, lat. 45 56, lon. 50 09, passed a National Company's steamer, bound W.; 13th, lat. 45 04, lon. 53 38, passed steamship Cuba, hence for Liverpool; same date, lat. 44 47, lon. 54 13, passed an Anchor steamer, bound E.; lat. 44 34, lon. 54 59, passed a Guion steamer, bound E.

Steamship Manhattan, (Br.,) Forsythe, Liverpool, Nov. 3 and Queenstown 11th, with mdse. and 431 passengers to Williams & Guion. Nov. 13, lat. 43 42, lon. 56 33, saw steamship Colorado, hence for Liverpool; 15th, lat. 40, lon. 66 18, an Inman steamship bound E.; same date, lat. 40 33, lon. 66 28, steamship Cambria, hence for Glasgow; same date, lat. 40 36, lon. 66 44, a National steamship bound E.

Steamship Paraguay, (Br.,) Dixon, London Oct. 24, Havre 27th, and Plymouth 30th, with mdse. and 433 passengers to Howland & Aspinwall. Had light westerly winds up to the banks; since then stormy, variable winds and fine weather. Nov. 12, lat. 41 28, lon. 66 16, passed a Cunard steamship, bound E.

Steamship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, S. C., Nov. 13, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co. Nov. 14, at 3½ P. M., 25 miles S. W. from Hatteras, passed a monitor in co. with consort, bound S.

Steamship Saratoga, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Iowa, (Br.,) Hedderwick, Glasgow Oct. 29, via Moville 30th, with mdse. and 369 passengers to Henderson Bros. Had westerly winds the entire passage.

Steamship Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah Nov. 13, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden.

Steamship San Jacinto, Jenkins, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. R. Garrison.

Ship St. Nicholas, (new, 1,800 tons,) Williams, of and from Bath, in ballast to Chapman & Flint.

Bark Alexander, (Swed.,) Amfeldt, Boston, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Jessie Campbell, (Br.,) Amero, Glasgow via Providence, in ballast to master.

Brig Susan Bergen, (of Brookhaven,) Davis, Beyrout Sept. 1, with wool, &c., to Nicholas & Hoadley—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Passed Gibraltar Oct. 7, and had fine weather up to lon. 65 W.; from thence experienced constant westerly gales; Sept. 3, 30 miles from Beyrout, saw a fleet of six men-of-war, apparently going into Beyrout.

Brig Aglais, Leach, Rio Hacha, via Santa Martha and Savanilla 30 ds., with fustic, hides, &c., to Dovale & Co.—vessel to Daniel Rolfe. Has been 11 ds. N. of Hatteras with strong N. and N. W. gales.

Brig J. Leighton, Wallace, Jacksonville 12 ds., with lumber to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Caroline Eddy, Vessey, Bangor, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig Wm. Mallory, Jr., Wilbur, Boston.

Brig Leona, (Br.,) Tingley, Dorchester, N. B., 17 ds., with 353 blocks building stone to G. P. Sherwood, vessel to P. J. Nevius & Sons.

Brig Hattie, (of Bangor,) Lower, Jacksonville, 12 ds., with lumber to master.

Brig Robin, Hopkins, 5 ds. off and from Milbridge, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Stephen Morgan, Davey, Georgetown, D. C., 4 ds., with coal for Hoboken.

Schr. Maria Pearson, Grant, Alexandria 4 ds., with coal for Jersey City.

Schr. Charlie Woolsey, Parker, Georgetown, D. C., 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. Jas. Parker, Sr., Kelly, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Jas. Maxfield, Day, Portsmouth, for Philadelphia.

Schr. G. B. Burritt, Bradley, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. K. Mundell, Bailey, Cape Sable, with fish to D. Haley.

Schr. May Day, Adams, Bangor, with lumber for Newark.

Schr. J. G. Harrington, Jones, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Chas. Roberts, Rogers, Nantucket, with fish to D. Haley.

Schr. General Peavey, Armstrong, Eastport, with laths to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Grand Island, McComber, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr. Fannie Hanmer, Brooks, Newport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. H. Wainwright, Averill, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Sarah J. Bright, Smith, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Jos. Wallace, Wallace, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. John T. Williams, Newburg, Georgetown, D. C., 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. Wm. H. Mitchell, Cole, Shulee, N. S., via Saybrook, with piles to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Geo. Gilman, Ryder, Butler 10 ds., with fish to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Annie Freeman, Boynton, Booth Bay, with fish to J. S. Crowell.

Schr. Campbell, Smith, Richmond, Me, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Clarissa Allen, Hale, New-Bedford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. White Rock, Hubble, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Romeo, Wentworth, Bangor, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Jas. Deputy, Sturges, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. John B. Austin, Davis, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Lena Hunter, Perry, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Comet, Dow, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. H. S. Brooks, Brooks, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Eliza Williams, Burges, Rockport, Me.

Schr. S. S. Scranton, Clark, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Kate Scranton, Palmer, Providence.

Schr. Senator, Smith, Dighton.

Schr. M. J. Langton, Langton, Providence.

Schr. H. A. Dening, Boardman, Portland, Conn.

Schr. S. N. Hall, Stewart, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Oliver Spelman, Pelton, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Gertrude, Brockway, Portland, Conn.

Schr. L. Daniels, Smith, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Fred. Hall, Bates, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Florence, Brockway, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Silas Chamberlain, Jason, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Bela Peck, Avery, New-Bedford, for Rondout.

Schr. Elizabeth & Helen, Childs, Bristol.

Schr. J. J. Little, Little, Providence.

Schr. Lizzie, Taylor, Niantic.

Schr. Yo Semite, Mott, Roslyn.

Schr. Mary E. Simmons, Kent, Virginia.

Schr. Ed. Ewing, Irish, Hartford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Frances, Adams, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Isaac H. Borden, Hadwin, Fall River.

Schr. Seraph, Ryder, Bridgeport.

Schr. Tillie E., Brown, Fall River, for Rondout.

Schr. Connecticut, Staples, Stonington.

Schr. Louisa Gray, Small, Fall River.

Schr. Maria, ——, Westerly, R. I.

Schr. White Wing, ——, Westerly, R. I.

Schr. Luna, Smith, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mary, Wheeler, Norwalk.

Schr. Evergreen, Bunce, Somerset, for Rondout.

Schr. H. R. Wintermor, Bogart, Providence.

Schr. Chas. E. Smith, Hatch, Boston.

Schr. Boston, Sturges, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Henry Lemuel, Jarvis, Bridgeport.

Schr. Ceres, Trefeather, Portsmouth.

Schr. Jos. Marsh, Smith, Providence.

Schr. Galota, Parker, Boston.

Schr. Adelaide, Smith, Sag Harbor.

Schr. Globe, Harris, Norwalk.

Schr. Maggie Cummins, Simpson, Horton's Point.

Schr. Wm. Thomas, White, Somerset.

BELOW—Bark Henry, Blair, Liverpool Oct. 2.

WIND—At sunset, light, N. W., cloudy.

Sailed.

Steamships Pennsylvania, for Liverpool; City of Boston, for Liverpool via Halifax; Cleopatra, for Vera Cruz, &c.; Westphalia, for Hamburg.

Also, steamships Jas. Adger, for Charleston; Niagara, for Norfolk, &c.; ship Anna Camp, for Bremen.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 16.—Arr. bark E. H. Yarrington, from Smyrna; schr. Seud, from New-York.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 16.—Arr. steamers Manhattan, from New-York; Prometheus, Philadelphia; schr. J. N. Lovell, Havana.

Sld. steamer Falcon, for Baltimore.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Nov. 16.—Passed in for Baltimore, bark Annie, from Gloucester, England.

HOLMES' HOLE, Nov. 15.—Arr. schrs. Frances Hatch, Rockland, for Norfolk; Abbott Lawrence, Calais, for New-Haven.

Sld. brigs George E. Dale, Maud, (Br.,) Wm. R. Sawyer, Reporter, Anna D. Torrey and Potomac; schrs. Julia A. Rich, Adele Tendell, Knight, G. M. Patridge, Madagascar, P. Morton, (Br.,) Mahaska, Presto, R. Leach, Julia A. Garrison, Hyena, Carrie H. Spofford, Royal Oak, Annie Tibbetts, Emma Wadsworth, Minetta, Farragut, Ann Carlet, Uncle Tom, Snow Bird, (Br.,) Orozimbo, Nellie Treat, Nellie Carr, John Lynburner, Abbott Lawrence, Frances Hatch, Olive Avery and Henry Clay.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 16.—Arr. steamer James A. Gars, from Baltimore.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. Mary J. Staples, from Philadelphia, with coal, bound to an eastern port, was run into by an unknown schooner off Barnegat; lost bowsprit, stove bulwarks, &c.; anchored off Sandy Hook 16th inst.

The ship Templar, (of Boston,) Rogers, for San Francisco, while towing to sea yesterday A. M., struck on a rock off Coenties-slip; was hauled off by steamtugs, leaking slightly. Will probably have to discharge before proceeding on her voyage.

Marine Disasters.

KEY WEST, Fla., Nov. 16.—The schr. Electric Spark, (of New-Bedford,) from Ruatan for New-York, has arrived here for slight repairs. During a recent storm she carried away her jib-stay and jibboom, and sprung her maintopmast.

Notice to Mariners.

U. S. LIGHTHOUSE DEPOT, TOMPKINSVILLE, S. I., Nov. 16, 1869.

The iron buoys in New-York Lower Bay will not be replaced by spar buoys, as stated in the notice of the 15th inst.

By order of the Lighthouse Board.

CHARLES S. BOGGS, Com. U. S. N. Inspector Third Lighthouse District.

Spoken, &c.

Anna C. Leverett—schr., from New-York for Para, Nov. 12, lat. 36, lon. 74.

Wapella—schr., bound E., was signalized Sept. 9, lat. 36, lon. 74.

Foreign Ports.

At Savanilla, Oct. 16, bark Lucy Frances to load for New-York.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 16.—The steamship City of Paris, from New-York, arrived at this port at 11 P. M. yesterday.

The steamship Palmyra, from New-York, arrived at the port at 5 P. M. yesterday.

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 16.—The steamship Berlin, from Baltimore, arrived at this port yesterday.

Marine Disaster.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 16.—The bark Anna, Captain Hoefner, which sailed from New-York Sept. 12, for Dantzic, was wrecked yesterday in the Baltic, off the port of Hela.

FIRST MORTGAGE

CONVERTIBLE

SINKING FUND

SEVEN PER CENT.

GOLD BONDS

OF THE

Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company

OF ILLINOIS,

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK. COUPONS PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER 1.

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

THESE BONDS CAN BE REGISTERED.

CAPITAL STOCK....................$3,000,000.

TOTAL ISSUE OF BONDS..........$2,000,000.

Length of road, 117 5-100 miles. The bonds are limited to less than $18,000 per mile, and are secured by a First Mortgage on the entire property of the Company, which cost about $40,000 per mile, and which, we can say with the utmost confidence, will be worth soon after the completion of the road at least double its cost. The consolidation of this line with the Indianapolis, Crawfordsville and Danville Road, places over two hundred miles under one management, and furnishes still further security to the bondholders, these bonds having been assumed (a virtual guarantee) by the consolidated Company, under the name of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad Company. This is an east and west road, connecting with direct lines to Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore on the east, and with the Pacific Roads on the west. It runs through the richest and most populous district of Illinois, the local business of which will be more than sufficient to sustain it, while the through business (which will be limited only by the capacity of the road) must make it one of the best paying railways in the country. The greater part of the road is now finished, and the balance will be completed and thoroughly equipped by the 1st of January next.

Over two-thirds of the loan has been taken by actual investors. We continue to offer, for the present, the balance at 95 and accrued interest in currency, at which price they pay about 10 per cent. interest in currency—50 per cent. more than Governments. The high premium which the stock of all the East and West roads in Illinois commands justifies the belief that the stock of this road will also soon sell above par, thus making the convertible clause of the bond a valuable option.

All marketable securities received in exchange at the highest market rates. Bonds forwarded by express free of charge. Pamphlets containing full particulars furnished on application by the undersigned financial agents of the Company.

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Fine Cardigan Jackets,
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Kid and Buck Gloves,
Castor and Cloth Gloves,
Roman Scarfs and Sashes.

For Misses.

Patent Merino Vests,
Patent Merino Drawers,
Patent Merino Stockings,
Scarlet Cashmere Stockings,
Black Cashmere Stockings,
Kid and Buck Gloves,
Cloth and Castor Gloves,
Fine Cardigan Jackets,
Fleecy Cotton Hosiery,
Roman Scarfs and Sashes.

For Gentlemen.

Shirts, Collars and Cuffs,
Undershirts and Drawers,
All Wool Undershirts,
All Wool Under Drawers,
Scarlet Cashmere Shirts,
Scarlet Cashmere Drawers,
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Buck and Cloth Gloves,
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Scarfs, Ties, and Stocks.

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